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Nehru's Faith In Future Of Commonwealth

HOPES ALL ITS COMPONENTS WILL BE FREE NATIONS SOON

"India Has Very Little Ill-Feeling Against England"

LARGE MEASURE OF UNANIMITY AT LONDON CONFERENCE WELCOMED

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Prime Minister Nehru of India, in a recorded address broadcast in the Overseas Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation, today noted the development of the Commonwealth countries from Colonial status and said: "I hope this change-over will be complete soon so that the Commonwealth of Nations should become a real Commonwealth of free Nations".

OF THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HE SAID: "WE MAY NOT AGREE ABOUT EVERYTHING. BUT IT WAS SURPRISING WHAT A LARGE MEASURE OF UNANIMITY THERE WAS NOT ONLY IN THE OBJECTIVES TO BE AIMED AT BUT ALSO IN THE METHODS TO BE PURSUED."

TEXT OF BROADCAST

The text of the broadcast by the Indian leader, who left London today for Paris, said:

"I have come to England this time after many years, and I have found a welcome and friendship wherever I have been. I am deeply grateful for this.

Friends I have had here for many years, but in the past, inevitably, there was a sense of conflict and hostility as between India and England. Fortunately that is passing away, and we are approaching each other in new terms and in a new atmosphere of co-operation.

GRADUAL CHANGE

"The old Colonial Empire of Britain gradually changed into a combination of free Commonwealth countries or Dominions and the relics of their colonial, non-self-governing countries. Now those colonial countries, or many of them, have also become free. Some still remain. I hope this change-over will be complete soon so that the Commonwealth of Nations should become a real Commonwealth of Free Nations

INDIA'S PLACE

It has been a remarkable change so far as India is concerned, because it affected not only vast numbers of people but also because of our past con-

flict lasting through generations. It shows that when the right step is taken the consequences of that right step come swiftly.

"In India today there is very little of ill-feeling in spite of the past, against England; and I think what little might remain will also fade away soon, as we co-operate together in the great tasks that confront us.

"I came here for the meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, and it was a privilege to meet many eminent statesmen who had come from the other Dominions. That meeting resulted in mutual understanding of each other. It resulted in each person finding out some of the difficulties of the other. We may not agree about everything, but it was surprising what a large measure of unanimity there was, not only in the objectives to be aimed at but also in the methods to be pursued

OBJECTIVES OF COMMONWEALTH

After all, the objectives of the Commonwealth can only be the objectives so nobly stated in the Charter of the United Nations. That is the establishment of peace, the prevention of conflict, and the establishment of human rights all over the world. If the Commonwealth can succeed in doing that, not only in its own sphere but help to do that in the larger sphere of the world, then the Commonwealth will have given the best possible lead to the world.

"This meeting has shown to me that there is great scope for the Commonwealth to function in this way, and not only to help itself but to help others also

"I should like to express again my gratitude to the people of Britain and to the Government of Britain."

India's Food Position

MADRAS, Oct. 26, (API): Mr. C. P. Karunakara Menon, Director of Food, Government of India, arrived here by air from Delhi today.

Interviewed by the Associated Press of India he said that the overall food position was not quite satisfactory and that the next two months would be rather difficult.

NEHRU TO ADDRESS U. N. ON FRIDAY

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Plans were being made by High United Nations Officials here tonight for Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to address a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, probably on Friday.

Final arrangements are, however, unlikely to be known before Dr. Herbert Evatt, of Australia, President of the General Assembly, returns from London on Thursday at the latest. The fact of the proposed session at the General Assembly on Friday is known so far only to a few people, and the agenda for the meeting will not be completed for another 24 hours

There has, however, been wide expectation that Pandit Nehru, at some stage in his visit, would be invited to address the General Assembly, and United Nations quarters generally are looking forward with keen interest to meeting and hearing the Indian Prime Minister for the first time.

DEEP IMPRESSION ON PREMIERS

The deep impression which he produced upon his fellow Commonwealth leaders at the Dominion Prime Ministers' conference in London has quickened this interest.

Welcome In Paris

Prime Minister Nehru, who arrived in Paris by air this morning from London, spent most of the day resting at his hotel and shaping up his heavy week's programme of engagements.

Outside the hotel, which is the headquarters of the Indian and several other United Nations delegations, fluttered the great saffron, white and green tricolour of India.

Pandit Nehru's morning was spent principally in the company of his

(Continued on Page 17)

GANDHI MURDER CASE

Prosecution Evidence To Conclude By Oct. 28

RED FORT, DELHI, Oct. 26 (API): THE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE IN THE GANDHI MURDER CASE IS EXPECTED TO BE CONCLUDED BY OCTOBER 28 AFTER WHICH THE COURT WILL COMMENCE RECORDING STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED BESIDES GIVING REPLIES TO A SET OF QUESTIONS FRAMED BY THE COURT SOME OF THE ACCUSED INCLUDING NATHURAM GODSE, V. D SAVARKAR, NARAIN D. APTE AND MADANLAL ARE EXPECTED TO FILE WRITTEN STATEMENTS WHICH ARE AT PRESENT BEING PREPARED BY THEM

AFTER RECORDING THE STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED THE COURT WILL ADJOURN FOR A WEEK TO GIVE TIME TO THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE TO PREPARE THEIR LINES OF ARGUMENTS. ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT PROGRAMME ARGUMENTS ARE SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE ON NOVEMBER 15.

KASHMIR PREMIER AT WORK

A study of 'Sher-e-Kashmir', Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah who was responsible for rallying Kashmir in its hour of crisis and awakening its masses to a sense of political consciousness. A review of twelve months' war in Kashmir issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Armed Forces is on page 10.

Bhansali Gives Up Fast

NAGPUR, Oct. 26, (API): Prof. Bhansali gave up his fast early this morning in the village of Gadgaon, near Chimur in Chanda District, according a report received here this afternoon in the office of the Nagpur PCC.

A four-man Congress delegation met Prof. Bhansali yesterday in the village to persuade him to abandon his fast. The fast continued for five days and was undertaken following "misleading information supplied to him by local Congressmen" during his investigations into a local incident.

DINKAR RAO DESAI'S DISCLOSURE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Mr. Dinkar Rao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister to the Government of Bombay, who is leading the Indian Delegation to the International Food Conference to be held in America shortly revealed to pressmen today that 20,000 tons of rice was allocated by Italy for India.

He pointed out that India's case to be presented at the Conference was under preparation at New Delhi. "Personally speaking", the Minister added, "we should import annually 40 lakhs tons of food grains instead of 30 lakh tons. If this quantity was imported, Mr. Desai remarked, they would be able to build up a reserve and if necessary, remove the controls in course of time.

Marshall Plan Loan For U.K.

310 MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Britain received today a 310 million dollar Marshall Plan loan from the United States.

The Economic Cooperation Administration said the United Kingdom would use the loan primarily to finance the purchase of industrial machinery and equipment and industrial war materials.

The loan carries 2-1/2 per cent interest.

Semi-annual principal repayments will begin in 1956. The final instalment of the loan will be paid back, barring other arrangements, in 1963, giving Britain a total of 35 years to make good on the obligation.

It was explained in London tonight that the loan is not new money additional to the E. R. P. allocations. It is merely the loan, as distinct from the grant proportion of the Marshall Aid as already known.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

BOMBAY, Oct. 26 (API): Collections received at the Bombay office of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund upto October 26 amounted to Rs. 12,07,[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH'S EXAMPLE TO TROUBLED WORLD

King Extolls Voluntary And Useful Co-operation

Opening Address To Parliament

LONDON, Oct. 26, (Reuter): A bill for the nationalisation of Britain's steel industry, expected to rouse a heated battle in the new session of Parliament, was announced today in a single 28-word sentence in the Kings speech from the throne.

STEEL BILL IN NUTSHELL

The sentence was: "A measure will be laid before you to bring under public ownership those companies extensively engaged in the production of iron ore, or of pig iron or steel, or in the shaping of steel by a rolling process."

In a preamble to his address to Parliament which outlined the Labour Government's legislative programme for the new session, King George dealt with the international situation.

IN TROUBLED WORLD

He said the session was opening "in a troubled world still suffering from the ravages of war.

"To spend our energies on repairing these ravages has been our constant desire, but we have been hindred by distrust and dissension between the nations."

"Yet, with mutual confidence and goodwill, the problems now facing us would not defy solution, and the peoples of the world be able to live in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labours.

COMMONWEALTH SETS EXAMPLE

"Meanwhile, as the recent meeting in London of Prime Ministers and their representatives has shown, the peoples of my Commonwealth offer an example of voluntary and useful co-operation.

"My Government will continue to work closely and harmoniously, within the framework of the Treaty of Brussels, with the other Governments which are parties to it: To give full support to the United Nations, and to strive to fulfil the aims of world peace and well-being set forth in the charter.

DIFFICULT SITUATION IN BERLIN

"In the western zones of Germany, economic revival has begun. Currency reform has brought stability and renewed faith in the value of money. The Germans themselves are working hard to design a democratic constitution for western Germany.

"In Berlin, however, a difficult situation has arisen as a result of the action of the Soviet Government in cutting surface communications between the City and Western Germany.

SOVIET TO BLAME

"My Government hold the view that this action constitutes a threat to peace, and, therefore, referred the matter to the Security Council of the United Nations. The resolution of the Security Council has been vetoed by the Soviet representative, and the position thus created is under consideration by my Government in consultation with the two other Governments concerned.

ON DEFENCE

On Defence, the King said "My Ministers are taking steps to ensure that my armed forces shall be efficient and well equipped, and that the best use shall be made of men called up under the National Service Act. Recruiting for the regular forces will be stipulated and the Reserve and Auxiliary forces will also be built up."

U. N. DEBATE ON S. AFRICA

India's Revelations On Events In Union

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuter): India has prepared for the debate on South Africa by handing booklets outlining events in the Union to all delegations —including the South African.

So far, three documents have been issued, two are printed booklets, called "Spotlight on South Africa" and "Treatment of Indians in South Africa." The third is a duplicated supplement.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS

"Treatment of Indians in South Africa—Recent Developments" says "the policy of the Nationalist Party, which is now the party in power in South Africa, is better understood by a reference to a secret organisation called Broederbond, of which the Prime Minister of South Africa and several Ministers of his Cabinet are members.

"This organisation, members of which were debarred from entry into the Civil Services by the Government of Smuts, has a Supreme Council who are 'the twelve apostles.' Sixty out of 993 candidates of the Nationalist Party in the general election of 1948 were drawn from this secret organisation, which, indeed, provides the inspiration to the present Government of the party led by Dr. Malan."

The document, then, quotes a report, published in the "Cape Times" of May 22, 1948, of extracts from a "secret circular of this organisation." It says: "the Nationalist Party was carried to victory in the general election on a wave of hatred against non-Europeans.

It has roused the passions and emotions of white people by statements made by Dr. Donges and Dr. Malan."

DR. DONGES QUOTED

Minister of the Interior Dr. Donges is quoted as follows: "If South Africa accepted the United Party policy, the White South African would eventually have to quit as the British had done in India or else suffer the fate of South American Republics and become a country of mixed breeds."

The report adds: "the change-over of Government in South Africa marked a further triumph of racialism and led to further deterioration of the condition of non-European peoples in South Africa."

The document, then deals with Apartheid in its relation to Indians, coloured people and natives.

"It is reported in the press that the South African Government is working on a scheme to repatriate all Indians from South Africa," added the document.

"The only fitting reply there can be is the one given by Dr. V. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress: 'We are born and bred here and we are sons of the soil as much as Malans, Afrikaners, or African people.'

French Troops Hurl Tanks Against Strikers

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuter).—Troops were tonight reported to have hurled tanks against strikers' barricades at Rochebelle coal pit, Ales near Nimes, Southern France, in a battle of guns and grenades in which one worker was killed.

Several men on both sides were wounded and 350 people, many of them foreigners, arrested at Ales during the day, according to the Minister of the Interior.

Doctors in Marseilles, 80 miles to the south-second greatest city of France—came out immediately they heard of the clash and assembled in a nearby open space, where they stopped trollybus services.

Tramway and bus drivers also struck and metal workers downed tools in factories near the port, though the city was said to be calm.

The Ministry of the Interior said tonight that troops had cleared all four pits and the power station at Rochebelle.

BARRICADES ACROSS MAIN ROAD

Strikers had flung up barricades across a main road, and firing broke out when the troops sought to force their way through, according to French news agency reports. Strikers, it was alleged, threw grenades at the occupying troops and exploded mines near the pit.

This afternoon security guards and gendarmes were patrolling the Gard Valley mining region—present storm centre of the 23-day-old country-wide coal strike.

TEL AVIV, Oct 26 (Reuter): An Israeli military spokesman said today that "all was quiet on the Southern Front", but minor operations were going on in the north of Palestine, the most important Israeli stronghold on the Lebanese front. The police fortress of Nebi Yowsha, captured by Israeli forces in May, was shelled this morning by Lebanese forces and Arab irregulars, he said.

FRENCH CRUISER OFF MAHE

Troops' Futile Attempt To Contact Administrator

DELHI WATCHES SITUATION WITH CONCERN: ENTRY OF INDIANS FROM MALABAR BORDER DENIED

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 26 (API): With troops aboard, a French cruiser was riding at anchor 2 miles off the Mahe (Malabar) coast today only a few hours after another ship of the same class had entered the Pondicherry harbour, sources close to the Indian Consulate here reported to night.

TROOPS GO ASHORE

QUOTING A TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION FROM MAHE, THEY SAID A CONTINGENT OF TROOPS HAD GOT OFF THE SHIP AND MADE FOR THE COAST BY BOAT. THE TROOP CONTINGENT THEN PROCEEDED TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATOR IN MAHE BUT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FOUND IT VACANT. THE CONTINGENT THEN ROWED BACK TO THE CRUISER

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Inside Mahe, meanwhile, Malabar Socialists and Mahajana Sabha workers were reported to have constituted themselves into what they called a "National Defence Council and were carrying on the administration of the settlement for the sixth day today after the local French administration had failed following election-eve disturbances in the area.

Indian Union border police were standing guard outside the French settlement and were patrolling Indian territory.

POLITICAL ADVISER EXPLAINS

Making a statement here yesterday, the Political Adviser to the French India Government M. Lauginie had categorically denied that there were more than one cruiser bound for French India. He said: "only one cruiser was requisitioned and directed to Mahe for safeguarding Government officials. The cruiser shall be withdrawn after law and order have been restored there. The cruiser was not summoned for intimidation or reprisal".

No authoritative comment was available here tonight as to the presence of the two French cruisers, but there was wide expression of surprise at yesterday's statement of M. Lauginie that only one cruiser had been requisitioned and that directed to Mahe.

DELHI WATCHES MAHE WITH CONCERN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (API): The Government of India have been watching with concern the recent developments in Mahe of which accounts have appeared in the press, says a press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

The press note added that from the reports received "it is clear that the allegation that the incidents were provided by thousands of people who went into Mahe from India is wholly incorrect. On the other hand, the Collector of Malabar took special precautions for preventing any entry of persons from India into Mahe.

"The Government of India have received representations that they should take over the administration of Mahe immediately. This is clearly impossible now as the Government of India have agreed to a referendum as the proper method for ascertaining the wishes of the people of the French settlements in India, regarding their future status. Before the modality of the referendum is settled, there will be further discussions between the Government of India and the French Government".

House Collapse Tragedy

HUBLI, Oct. 26 (API): A house collapsed in the early hours of the morning in the Fort area of the Hubli city in which three people, two ladies and one male were buried alive. Their bodies were extricated in the morning. One of the dead was a constable named Parwatgouda Patil.

LIAQUAT MEETS CRIPPS & CHURCHILL

Seeking British Aid For Industrial Development Of Pakistan

LONDON, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, who leaves London tomorrow for Paris on his way home after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference met Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Economic Chief, today to discuss British assistance for the industrial development of Pakistan.

The meeting arose directly from the discussion at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference on undeveloped resources within the Commonwealth. Pakistan was considered one of the most undeveloped areas under discussion.

CHURCHILL: LAST MAN HE MEETS.

One of the last distinguished persons with whom the Prime Minister had a long talk before departure, was Mr. Winston Churchill.

It was disclosed today that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan called on Mr. Churchill last evening at his London home and remained some time in conversation.

Quintuplets—But All Boys

KHARTOUM, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Quintuplets—all boys—have been born to a Sudanese woman at Tibeib village in the Blue Nile province, a 100 miles south of Khartoum, it was reported here today.

Subbaroyan Returns From Pondicherry

MADRAS, Oct. 26 (API): Dr. P. Subbaroyan, one of the observers deputed by the Congress to watch the French India Municipal Elections, returned to Madras this morning from Pondicherry. He told the Associated Press of India that he would submit a report to the President of the Congress on his impressions about the elections. While at Pondicherry, Dr. Subbaroyan met the French India Governor, M. Baron, the Socialist Party leader, M. Goubert, the Mayor of Pondicherry M. Muthu Pillai, besides French India Congress workers.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from Medical graduates for the post of Assistant Pathologist at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on a salary in the scale of Rs. 300-25-500 p.m. M.D. in medicine or Pathology preferable. Practical knowledge of at least six months in Histo-pathological work essential. Apply to the Superintendent before 10th November, 1948. (1986)

Gentlemen good financially and having taste and experience or experienced men with them in Life Insurance business to work as an Organiser, Manager, Secretary or Chairman for 14 years old insurance company. May apply to Box No. 1988 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Statistician, who knows the statistics to be taken out as wanted by Government for Textile Industries. Apply Box No. 1937 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Canvassers. Apply immediately G. E. Union 16. Ritherdon Road, Madras. 7. (9713)

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

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The Senior Partner of Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, P. O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta, will be in the United States of America from the 5th October 1948, in connection with purchasing Capital Goods, chemicals Ect., bonafide Parties may contact him through Company's Head Office or direct to Eley C/o. Bowco San Francisco. (1679)

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Wanted one D.C. Compound Wound Motor 50 BHP. 430 volts. 98 AMPS. 720 RPM—immediately from Ready Stock. Write to P. Box No. 1058, Bombay, No. 1. 9734

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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The Office of the Official Trustee was created by the Government of India in the year 1843. The Official Trustee is a corporation sole, with Government guarantee under the Official Trustee's Act. Trusts are administered with integrity, impartiality, secrecy and at a moderate cost.

The Official Trustee is now administering about 996 trusts of the approximate value of Rs. 47 crores.

The official pamphlet containing information about the Official Trustee's office can be obtained free on application.

LEO RODRIGUES,
Official Trustee, Bombay.
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TENDER NOTICE.

No. E.579 (1).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the Defence Services during the period December, 1948 to March, 1949.

(i) 2,000 Tons Milk Ghee (Blended) from the markets in areas other than Madras and Bombay Provinces at the Ghee Centre, Agra and

(ii) 900 Tons Milk Ghee (Blended) from the markets in Madras Province at the Military Ghi Centre, Bangalore (Krishnarajapuram).

2. Tender form containing full particulars and conditions of supply may be obtained on application upto 10th November, 1948, from the Chief Director of Purchase. The price of the tender form is Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten only) which is not refundable. Payment should be made either in cash or by Money Order (Cheques will not be accepted) to the Chief Director of Purchase, Food Ministry, Jamnagar House, New Delhi, quoting Tender No. E 579(1), and remitter's full address on the coupon. The tender forms are not transferable. In case of telegraphic Money Orders, Tender Number and full postal address to which Tender Forms are to be sent must be clearly stated.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 25,000|- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase by Demand Draft on any Scheduled Bank in the Indian Dominion. The money will be forfeited in full, should a tenderer resile from his tender or in the event of the tender being accepted fail to furnish Security Deposit by due date. It will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers but Government shall not be liable for payment of any interest thereon. Tenders without Earnest Money will not be considered.

4. Tenders would be required to be submitted by 4 p.m. on 22nd, November, 48 and will be opened at 11 a.m. on 23rd November, 1948.

(1981)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for following posts on temporary establishment of Forest Engineering Circle:—

(1) OVERSEERS in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100-8-140 E. B.-10-220 E. B.-10-270 plus dearness allowance as per rules. The minimum qualifications are a University degree or a recognised Diploma in Civil Engineering. Graduates and Diploma holders will be appointed on a starting pay of Rs. 150/- and Rs. 90/- respectively. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 200/- to B.E's and Rs. 130/- to D.C.E.'s will be offered according to length of experience after graduation.

The candidates will be engaged on work in Kanara Forests or other Forest areas of Bombay Province.

(2) HEAD CLERKS. Rs. 100-8-140-150 E.B.-10-180/- plus dearness allowance as per rules.

(3) ACCOUNTANTS. Rs. 100-8-140 plus dearness allowance as per rules.

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(2) HEAD CLERKS. Departmental examination of Forest Department in the case of refugees from Pakistan or graduates in Accountancy or Bachelors of Commerce in the case of others.

(3) ACCOUNTANTS. Graduates in Accountancy or recognised Diploma of a College of Accountants of Banking.

(4) CLERKS. Typing speed of 40 words per minute.

Applications should be addressed to undersigned so as to reach on or before 20th November, 1948.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Utilization & Engineering Circle.
Bombay Province,
POONA 1.

22nd Oct. 1948. 1978

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Maneckji Wadia Building No. 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1948 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the following resolutions will be proposed and passed as Special Resolutions:

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—

The following Article shall be added after Article 179 as Article 179A:

179A. Any General meeting may resolve that any moneys investments or other assets forming part of the undivided profits (including profits or surplus moneys arising from the realisation of any capital assets of the Company) standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund or any other Fund of the Company, or in the hands of the Company and available for dividend or representing premiums received on the issue of shares and standing to the credit of the share premium account be capitalised.

(1) by the distribution among the holders of the shares of the Company or any of them on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in accordance with their respective rights and interests and in proportion to the amounts paid or credited as paid thereon of paid up shares, debentures or debenture stock, bonds or other obligations of the Company, or

(2) by crediting shares of the Company which may have been issued and are not fully paid up, in proportion to the amounts paid or credited as paid thereon respectively, with the whole or any part of the sums remaining unpaid thereon.

The Directors shall give effect to such resolution and apply such portion of the profits or Reserve Fund or any other Fund as may be required for the purpose of making payment in full or part for the shares, debentures, or debenture stock, bonds or other obligations of the Company so distributed, or (as the case may be) for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part, the amount remaining unpaid on the shares which may have been issued and are not fully paid up, provided that no such distribution or payment shall be made unless recommended by the Directors and if so recommended such distribution and payment shall be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalised sum. For the purpose of giving effect to any such resolution the Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution or payment as aforesaid as they think expedient and in particular they may issue fractional certificates and generally may make such arrangement for the acceptance, allotment and sale of such shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other obligations and fractional certificates, or otherwise as they may think fit, and may make cash payments to any holders of shares on the footing of the values so fixed in order to adjust rights and may vest any shares debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other obligations in trustees, upon such trust for adjusting such rights as may seem expedient to the Directors. In cases where some of the shares of the Company are fully paid and others are partly paid only such capitalisation may be effected by the distribution of further shares in respect of the fully paid shares and by crediting the partly paid shares with the whole or part of the unpaid liability thereon, but so that as between the holders of the fully paid shares, and the partly paid shares the sums so applied in the payment of such further shares and in the extinguishment or diminution of the liability on the partly paid shares shall be so applied pro rata in proportion to the amounts then already paid or credited as paid on the existing fully paid and partly paid shares respectively. When deemed requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with the Act and the Board may appoint ay person to sign such contract on behalf of the holders of the shares of the Company which shall have been issued prior to such capitalisation and such appointment shall be effective.

2. (a) That the capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 2,00,000|- to Rs. 5,00,000|- by creation of 30,000 shares of Rs. 10|- each ranking in all respects pari passu with the existing shares of Rs. 10|- each.

(b) That a sum of Rs. 3,00,000|- out of the amount now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund be capitalised and that the said sum of Rs. 3,00,000|- be utilised for issue as fully paid up of 30,000 shares of Rs. 10|- each referred to in Sub-Clause (a) and that the said 30,000 shares of Rs. 10|- each be distributed among and allotted as fully paid up to the existing shareholders of the Company whose names appear as shareholders of the Company in the Company's Register on the 16th day of December 1948 in proportion of 3 new shares of Rs. 10|- each for every 2 existing shares on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of Article 179A of the Articles of Association of the Company and for the purpose of giving effect to the above provision the Directors may issue fractional certificates and settle any question or difficulty which may arise in regard to such distribution.

(c) That prior to the allotment the Directors may authorise any person on behalf of the holders of the existing shares to enter into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of the said ordinary shares as fully paid up in satisfaction as aforesaid and the agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(d) That the Certificates for the said new shares shall be completed for delivery within 9 months after the date of the allotment thereof.

3. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:

The following Article shall be substituted for the existing Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

4. The present capital of the Company is Rs. 5,00,000|- divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10|- each.

By Order of the Board
For and on behalf of
The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd.,
For David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.,
A. PETHER,
Manager,
Managing Agents.

Maneckji Wadia Building,
127, Esplanade Road,
Fort Bombay.

Dated the 25th day of October, 1948.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th day of December to 30th day of December, 1948, both days inclusive.

To, The Shareholders of The Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. and in particular to:—

Sir Alexander George Gray and another, Mrs, Selina Sophia Sassoon and 2 others, Mrs. Gladys Valerie Violet Worke, Mr. Henry Hollington Sawyer, Mr. John Wilfred Marchmont Maynard, Miss Shireen Jehangir Mody, Mr. Ahmed Ismail Bhana, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Bhana, Mr. Chandiram Jethanand Bakhru, Mrs. Khorshed Hoshang Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw and another.

1999

G.I.P. RLY. — TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 3-11-48 for the supply of Groundnut Oil at the Railway's Grainshops on Kalyan Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

(1951)

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY LIMITED
NOTICE
DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS

IN ORDER to avoid interruptions of electric service due to overloading of mains and plant in our area of supply, we regret to advise consumers that it will not be possible for this Company to comply with applications for temporary illuminations during the ensuing Divali Festival.

The Company earnestly requests all its consumers, in their own interests and that of the community in general, to refrain from using any non-essential load whether for lighting or other purposes during the peak lighting hours (6 p.m. to 10 p.m.) on 31st October and 1st and 2nd November, 1948.

For Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited.
A. PATTERSON,
Chief Engineer & Manager.

1872

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF FOOD,
(DIVISION II)
TENDER NOTICE
No. E/579 (I).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the notice, inviting tenders for the supply to the Defence Services during the period November, 1948 to March, 1949 published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 6th 7th and 8th October was wrongly published and the same is hereby cancelled.

1753

PUBLIC NOTICES.
LAND FOR SALE.

VALUABLE SITE for sale in Morland Road, Byculla, consisting of 4,000 Square yards of Freehold land.

Application for particulars should be made to DITCHBURN & MISTRY & BHEDWAR, Architects, Jehangir Wadia Building, 49-51, Esplanade Road.

1991

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2nd November, 1948, those days being Public Holidays (DIWALI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

C. W. MIDDLETON,
Offg: Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1948. 1992

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No 23027/151— The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 4th November 1948, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rules:—

"74. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers on the West side of Bhulabhai Desai Road from its junction with Gamadia Road to its junction with Peddar Road."

"75. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers on the East side of Parek Street off Sandhurst Road."

"76. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt except for immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers on the East side of Murzban Road from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road."

S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th October, 1948.

(1996)

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 23026/151—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 4TH NOVEMBER, 1948, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rules:—

"62 (c). REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN MURZBAN ROAD. —BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6 P.M. AND 1 A.M.:—

"Murzban Road from its junction with Hornby Road to its junction with Revelin Street shall be closed to North-bound Vehicular traffic i.e., no entry from Ravelin Street."

S., BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th October, 1948.

(1997)

UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA
(DISPOSALS)

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of the following Stores located at JAMNAGAR.

No.	Description of Stores.	Approx. Quantity.
1.	Rinso Soap Powder	8,052 Cases
2.	Ceylon Tea Dust First Quality	1,000
3.	Crape Sole Rubber ... 4,000 Lbs.	25
4.	Bata Sandle	1,980
5.	Luce's Eau-De-Cologne perfumed spirits	46
6.	Essences	1,289
7.	Washing Blue	11

Last Date of Tenders 3 p.m. on 25th November 1948.

Public opening of Tenders 11 a.m. on 29th November 1948.

Offers to remain open till...14th December 1948. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit equal to 10 per cent of the total price offered.

Tender Form giving details and terms conditions of sale with permit to view at site can be obtained from the Collector, Halar District, Jamnagar on payment of Rs. 5/- per set in cash/money order/postal order.

M. S. JAYKER
Collector, Halar District.

(1958)

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received by

THE CHIEF ENGINEER.
M. & S. M. RAILWAY, MADRAS

for

IMPROVEMENTS TO WATERING ARRANGEMENTS AT GHORPURI upto 12 hours on Monday, the 15th November, 1948.

Tender forms and other documents will be issued on application on payment of Rs. TEN PER SET.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per tender.

Value of work approximately Rupees Twenty-seven thousand.

(1965)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED one CLERK for duties at Berbera (British Somaliland) port on a commencing salary of Rs. 120 p.m. plus 25 p. c. expatriation and usual war bonus. Previous experience of clerical work connected with a Port an advantage. Higher start may be given to a deserving candidate with experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. Agents: Br. Somaliland Government, 121 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

(1994)

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT
B. B. & C.I. RLY.

QUOTATIONS returnable by 11 hrs. on 6-11-1948 are invited on Railway's form for the supply of (1). Pulses. (2). Edible Oils. (3). Jaggery (4). Spices. (5). Dry Copra (6). Onions (7) Potatoes. (8) Sugar and (9) Pure Ghee from the merchants possessing the necessary trade licences.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions please apply to the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, Churchgate, at any time during working hours.

(1995)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 20 TONS DISTEMPER.

M/s GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from M/s Flash Plastic Paints Co. Ltd., and on a/c and at risk of M/s Rana Commercial Corporation Ltd. (Bangalore City), the defaulting purchasers, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 29-10-48 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Factory of M/s Flash Plastic Paints Co. Ltd., Hornby Vellard Road, Worli, Bombay:—

20 tons Distemper in various colours, 3 1/2 Lbs., 7 Lbs. and 14 Lbs. packings.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "TAJ BUILDING" AT SOUTH GOKHALE ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Abdul Sattar Begmahomed, the Insolvent, and with the consent of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Mortgages and submortgagee of the 2nd Mortgage, and subject to the Official Assignee's confirmation, sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 5-11-48 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the mortgagees in the undermentioned immovable property on the premises.

All that piece of land being portion of plot No. 42 with dwelling house and buildings known as "TAJ Building", being at South Gokhale Road, admeasuring 667.41 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1848-49. C.S. No. 1581 of Lower Parel Division, G Ward No. 3344 (3), Street No. 808A.

The sale will be confirmed by the Official Assignee of Bombay on Monday, 15-11-48 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at his Office at High Court premises.

For further particulars apply to M/s. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER GOODS SHOPS WITH THE STOCK IN TRADE, GOODWILL AND BENEFITS OF TENANCY AS GOING CONCERNS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 4121 of 1947 (Nurjehan Begum vs. S. K. Irani) M|s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned shops as going concerns together with their stock in trade and the goodwill thereof on the respective premises:—

(1) M|s. David & Sons at Esplanade Road near Army & Navy Stores on Thursday 4th November 1948, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(2) M|s Baku & Co. at Grant Road opp. Wassiamull Building on Tuesday, 9th November, 1948 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(3) M|s. National Engineering Co. at Khetwadi Main Road, on Wednesday 10th Nov. 1948 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On view 2 days before the date of sale.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

NO LICENCE NEEDED
American model REVOLVER
PROTECT YOUR LIFE, PROPERTY & HONOUR FROM THE ONSLAUGHTS OF RUFFIANS AND WILD BEASTS.
At home, picnic or travels, this sturdy and dainty revolver will always prove your best and reliant friend. Fitted with automatic revolving disc of 6 shots, it formidably competes with genuine American made pistol. It weighs about 15 ozs. commanding a length of 9", emitting a terrible explosive sound and spitting dazzling streaks of fire. Order one today and never be without this inseparable body guard.
Price with shots
Quality No. 222 333 444
Rs. 6/8 7/8 8/8 each.
Extra 4 dos shots Rs. 4/8, Leather belt with pistol case, Re. 1/- each, Lubricating oil Re. 1/- per phial.
WILSON TRADING CORPORATION
P. B. 247, CAWNPORE (U. P.)

Socialists To Call For Dissolution Of Consembly

Party National Executive's Decision

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 26. (API): The National Executive of the Socialist Party, which has been meeting here, has under consideration a resolution reiterating the stand taken by it at its last meeting at Belgaum regarding the Constituent Assembly of India.

It is the view of the Socialist Executive that the Constituent Assembly should be elected on the basis of adult franchise, and that the constitution of free India should be framed only by such a body.

Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth, a Member of the Constituent Assembly and the only Socialist representative on that body, will, it is stated, be briefed to put forward this viewpoint when the Assembly meets in Delhi on November 4 to consider the draft constitution of India. He will be instructed to move for "dissilution" of the Constituent Assembly.

The Socialist Party will also make it clear that it regards the draft constitution as "a conservative document authoritarian in character", and that it has not emenated from a body elected on the basis of adult franchise.

MERGER OF TIRGAL AND KATKOL MAHAL IN BOMBAY

Demand To Take Immediate Steps

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 25 (API)—A decision to take all lawful and peaceful steps to bring about the merger of Tirgal Jagir and Katkol Mahal in Bombay province, if the merger of Kolhapur does not take place within 30 days, was taken at a convention of the people of Tirgal Jagir and Katkol Mahal held in Katkol today. Mr. M. S. Viraktamatha presided over the convention and Swami Ramanand, President, Satara District Congress Committee inaugurated it. It was attended by over 10,000 people according to Congress circles here including Mr. Munawalli, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly from Karnatak.

The resolution on the merger of these two areas with the Bombay province, said: "in the interests of free India all states, however big, should be merged in the Indian dominion to bring about unity, and, particularly Kolhapur state with its geographical discontiguity and many languages should be merged in the province of Bombay. In this behalf it applied more particularly to Tirgal and Katkol, with whom Kolhapur cannot have cordial relations in view of geographical peculiarity and language difficulty."

Emphasising that the merger should not be delayed, the resolution to states: "If no merger is brought about within the next 30 days, we people of Tirgal Jagir and Katkol Mahal will take all lawful and peaceful steps to bring about the merger with the Bombay province, cutting off all relations with the Kolhapur state."

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES COMMISSION

Witnesses From Karnatak To Be Examined At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail): The Linguistic Province's commission which is visiting Hubli in connection with examination of witnesses from Karnatak is arriving here on the 27th inst, according to latest information received. It will be staying in the city for two days i.e., upto 29th inst., whereafter it will proceed to Poona. The commission hopes to examine all the witnesses from Karnatak at Hubli alone. However, if some more witnesses were still to be examined they would be asked to appear before the Commission at Bombay during the 1st week of November.

A Committee of Hosts consisting of leading citizens has been formed in Hubli to entertain the members of the Commission during their stay.

* * *

I.N.T.U.C. BRANCH FORMED.

Karnatak Branch of the I.N.T.U.C. was formed at a meeting of delegates from Karnatak for the Bombay Session of the Indian National trade Union Congress Shri R. R. Diwakar member of the Indian Constituent Assembly was elected President and S. S. Devapur as Secretary. Other office-bearers are:— Vice-President: Yamunappa Arabhavi; Treasurer and Legal adviser:—S. V. Joshi; members:—Dr. N. S. Hardikar, B. K. Nadkarni, R. B. Jadhav Jummanna Hanumanthappa, P. G. Wadi and Vaman Joshi.

A committee consisting of R. R. Diwakar, S. V. Joshi, K. H. Kulkarni and S. S. Devaour was formed to draft the constitution of the Provincial branch.

* * *

At a mammoth meeting of the students of the secondary schools of Hubli held here yesterday under the presidentship of Sri P. Puttappa editor, Visalakarnatak it was resolved to record its protest against the enhancement of the school fee and to free education was imported within assurance not only to restore the original scale of fees but to see that free education was imparted within the course of one or two years.

Ahmedabad Municipal Election Postponed

AHMEDABAD Oct. 26 (API)—The Government of Bombay have postponed the Municipal general election which was scheduled to be held in November till February 28, 1949. The reason for this is stated to be the defective municipal election roll which on being contested in a law court as ordered to be revised.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

YOUTHFUL MUSIC
That awakens hidden Emotions!.....See and Hear
NOORJEHAN in SHAUKAT ARTS ACE MUSICAL
"JUGNU"
4TH GREAT WEEK AT CAPITOL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays at 1 p.m.
(Ad. Bkg: 9-30 to 12-30, 2-30 to 5-30)
(A BHARAT LTD. Release)

The Filmgoers First Choice
FILMISTAN'S
Great Screenplay
SHAHEED
Starring
KAMINI KAUSHAL, DILIP KUMAR
12TH WEEK
Daily 3, 6-15, 9-30
ROXY

LAST TWO DAYS ON THE STAGE OF
WEST END, POONA
See Famous Film Star PRITHVIRAJ in
GHADDAAR
TODAY (WED.) 27TH 7 P.M.
DEEWAR
THURS. 28TH AT 7 P.M.
Plans Open Book Now

3rd Week Of
PUBLIC APPLAUSE!
RAJKAMAL'S SOCIAL
BHOL
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30
Sun. Hol. 1-30
NEW WEST END

MUSICAL DELIGHT:
A.R. KARDAR'S
DARD
Myriad MUSHAIRA
3RD HOUSE FULL WEEK
NOVELTY Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
SURYA Daily 4, 6-45 9-30 P.M.

WONDERFUL WADIA FILM!
MELA
NARGIS, DILIP KUMAR, JEEVAN
NAUSHAD'S MUSIC!
3RD WEEK
MINERVA 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. Hol. Mat. 12-30
(& also at Jai Hind)
Plans open 10 to 12

RANJIT'S
JAI HANUMAN
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 12-30.
MAJESTIC

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs 3 3 questions Rs 2 (Horoscope of writing time required) Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASA-HARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagaraya-nagar, Madras-17.

GET RELIEF!
Get relief from indigestion due to constipation.
TAKE
CARTER'S
PILLS
for real relief...
In the Red Package

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 10 2004.
Muslim: Zilhej 23, 1367
Parsi: Aradibehest 29, 1418
Sunrise 6-37 a.m. Sunset: 18-09 p.m.
Hightide 07-27, 19-50.
Lowtide 00-29, 14-22

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE: Meeting at 3-40 p.m. today.

M. D. AND M. S. EXAMINATION RESULTS: University, noon.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION CENTRE: Mr. S. K. Patil will present a transport service for use of the Rehabilitation Clinic, Xaviers College Hall, 5-30 p.m., today.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL DHARMA SANGH: Special Confederence today, at 5-30 at Madhav Baug under guidance of Shree Sudami Karpatriji Maharaji. Syt. Gajadnarji Somani, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public study Class on 'Culture of Concentration' at 6-15 p.m. today, at The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY SHOP ASSISTANTS FEDERATION: Meeting at Mangaldas Market, at 9-15 p.m. today. Syt. R. K. Sidhwa, will preside.

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR: Public lecture in English by Dr. Maria Montessori at the Blavatsky Lodge, at 6 p.m. today.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture on 'Namalvar' by Mr. V. Ramanujam, at 8-30 p.m., at the Sangam premises today.

LECTURE ON NATUROPATHY: Prof. I. Kameshwar Sharma, Director of the Nature-Cure Clinic (Malad), will deliver a public lecture on 'The only means of Cure—Nature' in English under the auspices of Parsee Vegetarians and Temperance Society, 4th floor, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, today, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Summary will also be given in Gujarati.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.: 'Mooorat Transactions' on the Exchange will take place on Sunday, the 31st October, 1948, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE, BOMBAY CITY, LITERACY WEEK COMMITTEE: Meeting at 5-30 p.m., today (Wednesday) in the Committee's Office to fix the main Literacy day (the week be celebrated from 29th November to 5th December, 1948), and to consider the general programme for the 8th Literacy Week.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Public meeting under the joint auspicious of several associations in Tardeo locality today, at 9 p.m., to express regret at the untimely death of the late Mr. Kauram M. Hazare, one of the great social worker in the locality Mr. S. K. Patil, will preside.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU: The Special Employment Bureau attached to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and started with the object of assisting highly qualified refugees in obtaining employment, and the liaison and placement section of the Employment Co-ordination Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been transferred to the control of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment Ministry of Labour. The Bureau will function as a separate wing of the Directorate-General. These offices, hitherto located in the 'P' Block, Raisina road have now been shifted to 18, Gurdwara Road (New Delhi), the building occupied by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment Ministry of Labour.

De-liver your-self
With LIVERGEN
De-liver is our word for easing all liver troubles
SLT-6

REFUGEE FAMILY OF SIX BURNT TO DEATH

Terrible Tragedy At Andheri

A Sindhi refugee family of six, consisting of two men, three women and a child was charred to death by a devastating fire that broke out in a celluloid bangle factory situated in house No. 126 at Kurla Road, Andheri, on Monday night.

According to the police the unfortunate victims were residing in a room on the western side of a single storeyed house. The middle portion of the house was used as a factory for the manufacture of celluloid bangles. Bundles of used films and acetone tins were stored in this part of the house as well as in a side room. The room on the eastern side of the house was occupied by three workers of the factory.

It was further ascertained by the police that the factory was owned by Jamnadas Multani whose whereabouts are not yet known.

At about 1-30 in the night the residents of the locality were rudely awakened by cries of "fire, fire". A huge crowd gathered around the scene, but before any assistance could be rendered to the trapped, the flames host sky-high and the whole house was on blaze. The Andheri Police Station was informed immediately and the Fire Brigade was summoned from Bombay. But before it could arrive the fire had done its devastating work, and not a single life could be saved. In no time the whole house was completely gutted.

At dawn six charred bodies were taken charge of, by the police from the western side of the building where the refugee family had gone to sleep the previous night.

Later four of the victims were identified as Dwarumal Lekhraj (25), Lakhumal (28), Ashabai (24) and Mulibai (21). The remaining two still remain unidentified.

Satara Ban On Sale Of Ammunition

The order of the District Magistrate of Satara prohibiting the only ammunition dealer in the District from selling ammunition to individual licence holders without a special permit from him, has been extended for two months, from October 28.

Indian National Airways

In order to meet public requirements Indian National Airways have decided to operate, with effect from 1st November, 1948, a daily morning service to Lahore and back. Leaving Delhi at 07.30 hours the service will arrive Lahore at 09.15 hours. The return service will leave Lahore at 10.00 hours arriving Delhi at 11.45 hours.

In addition to the above service, an afternoon service will be operated by this Company three times a week on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Delhi at 14.30 hours and arriving Lahore at 16.15 hours. This service will arrive Delhi at 18.45 hours leaving Lahore at 17.00 hours."

Radio

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Raag Lalat (Violin vadan by G. R. Nimbargi) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geeton) 8-45 Gangubai Hangal 12-0 p.m. Rang Tarang (Variety programme) 12-30 Jag Mohan 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Misra Sangeet 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music of David Rose 2-05 This Time for Keeps (International Broadcast Music) 2-15 Music of the People 4-20 L. G. Bartakke 4-35 Atmaram Vasu (Bhimpalas on Sitar) 4-45 Mukta Vaidya 5-0 L. G. Bartakke 5-15 Mukta Vaidya 5-30 G. R. Nimbargi (Violin vadan) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Gangubai Hangal 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Viola Par Behag (By R. G. Joshi) 7-30 Film Review in Hindustani 7-45 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 R. G. Joshi 8-45 Ek Mo'o 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) have now been shifted to 18, Gurdwara 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk in English 10-0 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan Ki Yad mein Programme in memory of late Abdul Karim Khan, Khan Sahib se Darbari ka sankshipt Darshan Zanak zaukekwa baze Darbari ka vistar. Sung by Gangubai Hangal 10-20 Bharatiya Sangeet Aur Abdul Karim Khan Illustrated talk in Hindustani by Ramanlal Mehta 10-30 Roshanara Begum Raag Hansdwani 10-48 Piya Bin Nahin Avat Chain Orchestral composition based on original song sung by Abdul Karim Khan 10-55 Gopala Mer: Karuna Kyon Nahin Aye Sung by Gangubai Hangal.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Padaval; 5-45 p.m. Atmaram Vasu (Multani) (Sitar Vadan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 S. H. Mane (Vocal Music) 9-0 Roshanara Begum (Vocal Music), 10-0 Isobel Baille (Soprano) 10-15 Nutcracker Suite 10-40 Theresa Athaide (Pianoforte) (Piano recital).

DIWALI HOLIDAYS FOR RATIONING OFFICES

All Ward and Area Rationing Offices as well as Head Office, Civil Supplies Godowns and attached sales offices, Central Separated Milk Powder Depot at the Cricket Club of India, the Milk Distribution Depots in the Bombay Suburban District and also Separated Milk Powder Godowns, will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday, November 1 and 2, 1948 on account of Diwali Holidays. The Government Grain Shops and the Authorised Ration Shops under renewal on those days will also remain closed on both these days. The Government Grain Shops and the Godowns will remain closed only on Tuesday, November 2, 1948.

All the Ward Rationing and Area Rationing Offices will, however, work for the whole day on Sunday, October 31, 1948.

Jawaharlal's Birthday

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Member of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

I have addressed a letter to the President of the B.P.C.C. inviting his attention to the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Union Government, enters his sixtieth year on Sunday 14th November and requesting that the birthday be appropriately observed. I believe, at the same time, that the people of Bombay as a whole are as much interested in honouring Panditji as—if not more than—the Congress organisation in this city. When Mahatma Gandhi declared that Pandit Jawaharlal was his political heir, people did not take him seriously. But these nine months, which have elapsed since Mahatmaji's demise, have proved the correctness of his choice. Nobody has worked harder and with greater courage and steadfastness than Panditji for putting into practice the great teachings of Mahatmaji. If a secular State giving equal rights of citizenship to all nationals irrespective of caste and creed is being established in India, it is due to the unflinching devotion of Panditji to the ideals of brotherhood preached by Mahatmaji. In the international field Panditji has raised the stature of India to a height which nobody could expect for a nation that secured its independence a bare fifteen months ago. If the strength of India is being welcomed as a force for peace and fraternity, the credit is mainly due to Panditji. In him one sees a rare combination of fine and stern qualities. He is not an embodiment of the doctrine that might is right. He is a genuine believer in democracy. He is not feared but loved by millions in India and respected by millions outside India. In him the patriot and the internationalist live on friendly terms. It is not only his past which entitles him to our deep gratitude, but also—and this is more important—the promise of a long career of service to India and through India to humanity. After Gandhiji he is the greatest Indian. People of Bombay will spontaneously pay their loving respects to him on 14th November next.

Protection To Hydraulic Brake Fluid Industry

The Indian Tariff Board's public inquiry into the claims of the Hydraulic Brake Fluid Industry for protection or assistance will be held on Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 10th November 1948, in the Board's office in Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. The inquiry will commence at 11 A.M.

Stamp Duty Remission

The Government of Bombay has remitted for a period of 12 months from January 1, 1948, in the whole of the Province and in the areas of the Indian States integrated with the Province, the stamp duties chargeable on letters of indemnity under Article 5 (C) and on indemnity bonds under Article 34 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, executed by persons for obtaining duplicate copies of such scrips of stock and shares of an incorporated company as have been destroyed or damaged in the disturbances which took place following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

SALES TAX ACT AMENDMENT

The Governor of Bombay has given his assent to the Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between the Ravi Udaya Vijaya Photo Litho Offset Works, Ghatkopar (Greater Bombay), and the workmen employed under it has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

Adult Education Drive: New Literates Congratulated

The second Literacy Certificates Distribution gathering to the successful new literates of the June-October 1948 session of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee was held on Sunday night at Sankli Street, Madanpura, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab, M.L.A. Besides the President, amongst the other Speakers were Mr. S. S. Dashnavi, Mrs Kulsum Sayani, Mr. Munshi Moinuddin and Special Literacy Officer Mr. R. M. Kapadia who all congratulated the successful candidates and urged them to join the Post Literacy classes of the Committee and thus to perfect their social education. The speakers further exhorted the audience consisting of over 2000 people to join the Literacy Centres in their thousands. India being free, it was their duty to their motherland to be fully educated so that they might understand their rights and duties as ideal citizens of a free and democratic state like India.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday the 26th October 1948:—

ing fresh western disturbance is moving east-north-eastwards through he West Punjab and adjoining parts of West Rajputana.

Weather has been dry over the country except for scattered showers in Assam and in and near the south Bombay Deccan.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably over Berar, the north Deccan, the West United Provinces and the east Punjab.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 27TH:—The North-East monsoon will strengthen in and near south-east Madras where local thunderstorm-rain is likely. Local light occupied by the Directorate-General of showers are also likely in Assam and a few showers in the hills and submontane districts of the east Punjab and in and near the south Bombay Deccan.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. 26 (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 26th October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on 26th October, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 99 75 0 0.8 plus 0.5, BOMBAY 89 79 0 2.1 minus 0.2, Calcutta 93 70 0 7.0 minus, Delhi 88 57 0 0 minus 0.3, Lucknow 89 59 0 0.7 minus 8.6, Madras 89 74 0 9.2 plus 0.1, Nagpur 93 61 0 1.0 minus 0.9, Patna 89 66 0 4.4 plus 2.1, Poona 93 69 0 4.9 plus 1.6, Shillong 65 45 0 12.3 plus 6.6, Sholapur 94 71 0 3.7 minus 0.9, Simla 58 44 0 0.9 minus 0.2.

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HIS MASTER'S VOICE "Radio"
In this season of happiness the joy of giving to others transcends all else and the best gift is the one that pleases as long as it is possessed.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Separate tenders, in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase and removal of each of the following TEXTILE, LEATHER, PAINTS and Miscellaneous items.

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES	QUANTITY	RESERVE PRICE	LOCATION	TENDER NO.
1.	(a) 'C' class 2md. size trade Gunny Bags.	5,123 Nos.	Rs. 60/- per 100 Nos.	Wallace Flour Mills Bombay No. 9.	RCS/TEX/ 13933/3/245
	(b) Non-standard 2md. size Gunny Bags.	907 Nos		-do-	
	(c) 'A' class 'NS' Non-standard size Gunny Bags.	524 Nos.		-do-	
	(d) Jute Ropes.	40 Mds.	Nil	-do-	
2.	(a) Shoes white canvas rubber soled, sizes 9/6; 10/6 and 11/6.	5,737 Prs.	Re. 1/- per pr.	R.I.N. Stores Depot, Mankhurd	
	(b) Shoes black leather Oxford Pattn. size No. 11/6.	850 Prs.	Rs. 4/- per pr.	-do-	
	(c) Shoes black leather Oxford Pattn. size No. 11/6.	650 Prs.	-do-	R.I.N. Stores Depot, Vikroli.	
	(d) W.R.I.N.S. Shoes white canvas leather soled sizes 4/6; 5/6 and 6/6.	51 Prs.	Rs. 5/- per pr.	R.I.N. Stores Depot, Mankhurd.	RCS/72012/ 2/TX.
	(e) Shoes black L/S sizes 4/4; 5/2 and 6/4.	5 Prs.	Rs. 5/- per pr.	-do-	
	(f) Boots black leather R/S Assorted.	22 Prs.	Rs. 5/8- per pr.	-do-	
	(g) Boots black leather wooden soled.	4 Prs.	-do-	-do-	
	(h) Boots brown canvas rubber soled sizes 6/6; 7/6; 8/6; 9/6; 10/6 and 11/6.	214 Prs.	-do-	-do-	
	(i) Shoes black canvas rubber soled size 7/6.	35 Prs.	Re. 1/- per pr.	-do-	
	(j) Boots ankle black African (R.W.A.F.F.) cat. No. N.I.V. sizes 5 to 13.	1,559 Prs.	Rs. 4/- per pr.	Ordnance Depot, Dehu Road.	
3	(a) Paint, dry Salman Pink.	8 Cwts.	Nil.	Engineer Stores Depot, Dehu Rd.	RCS/MS/ 21683/59/117.
	(b) Paint, dry Dark Blue.	59 Cwts.			
	(c) Gold size varnish.	10 Galls.			
4.	Zinc Phosphite.	2,350 Lbs.	Rs. 3/- per lb.	Station Supply Depot, Poona.	RCS/21728/ 58/152/MS.
5.	(a) Tubes Boiler Plain 2-3/4in. ODx9Gx10ft.-3in.	599 Nos.	Rs. 25,000/- for the whole lot.	M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Jackeria Bunder Road, Sewri, Bombay.	RCS/51001/ CPM.
	2-3/4in. ODx9Gx18ft.	430 Nos.			
	3-1/4in ODx8Gx11ft.	82 Nos.			
	3-1/2in. ODx8Gx16ft.	539 Nos			
	(b) Tubes Boiler Stay 2-3/4in. ODx3/8inx18ft.	11 Nos.			
	3-1/4in ODx3/8in.x11ft.	1 No.			
	3-1/4in. ODx3/8in x18ft.	68 Nos.			
6.	Cast Steel rod 3/4in. dia.	5,100 Lbs.	Rs. 600/-	Controller of Supplies Godown, Ghatkopar.	RCS/33484/ MMH/V.

Last date due: 4 P.M. on 15-11-48.
Public opening of tenders: 11 A.M. on 16-11-48.
Offers to be kept open up to: 15-12-48.

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed with the tender number stated above, separately for each store, should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be obtained from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (non-refundable).

Tender should not be below the Reserve Price wherever mentioned.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the total price deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay, in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted.

Permit to view the stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

All sale will be ex-site subject to the availability of stores and to the General Condition of "Con. 117". No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of stores.

Issued by

Regional Commissioner (Disposals),
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone 30041.

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ISSUED CAPITAL: Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL: Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND: Rs. 3,50,000

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AHMEDABAD: Maskati Market SECUNDERABAD: Kingsway
CALCUTTA: 1 1-A, Mission Row and Burra Bazar, Rajakatra.
MADRAS: Govindappa Naick St.

ALL TYPES OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

C. H. DIVANJI, Manager

PROBLEMS FACING INDIAN INSURANCE

J.M. Akhaney Reviews Economic Situation In Country

SPEECH AT UNION LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY MEETING

BOMBAY.

Giving a review of the working and progress of the Union Life and General Insurance Company, Limited for last year Mr. J. M. Akhaney, Managing Director, at the annual meeting held on October 25, 1948 said:

Ladies & Gentlemen,

The Accounts and the Directors' Report have been in your hands since some time and with your permission I take them as read.

DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Before I deal with the actual figures of the Company's working for the year 1947, it will be improper if I do not make first of all a reference to the great loss the country has suffered since we last met in the most dastardly assassination of the father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, this year. The tremors of shock felt throughout the world at this assassination cannot be described adequately in words. The wide and varied contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in every sphere of the country's life over the last forty years are so innumerable that in passing no justice can be done to them. I can only say with the deepest sense of gratitude that the country owes to a large extent all that it enjoys politically, economically and socially to this great man and his efforts. May the country march from progress to progress and fulfil the cherished dreams of this great man and lead the world to peace, spreading his message of peace and love

DISTURBANCES

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi followed as a sequel to a series of catastrophic events in the country since we last met and in fact no period in the history of this country has been more momentous. With the advent of freedom on 15th of August, 1947, and with the implementation of the partition plan, with the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan, large-scale disturbances broke out all over the country So widespread have these disturbances been and such immense have been the problems released as a result of these disturbances that one cannot help feeling that our newly won freedom has been at a very great cost; that our new Government has had to face problems of types which very few other governments have had to face immediately after taking charge One after another major problems have hampered our march on the road to the status of a full and free nation. First came the large-scale disturbances and the mass transfers of population, followed up by the problem of rehabilitation of millions of refugees thrown out of gear. This was followed by aggravating political problems like those of Kashmir and Hyderabad. Economic disabilities and the continued food and cloth crises added to these problems. In spite of this, it is a great relief to feel that we have to a considerable extent successfully overcome the majority of these problems and are also now making rapid inroads into solving our economic difficulties. The crowning achievement in Hyderabad last month has definitely contributed to our strength.

ECONOMIC POLICY

In the economic sphere the activities of the Government have been greatly intensified since the last six months, and with the last announcement of the Government's economic policy, however unsatisfactory it may be, one can feel a certain amount of relief that at last some concrete policy has been outline for economic recovery. That this policy has been wanting in many respects is not unknown. But in as much as it attempts to tackle the main problem of falling production that is facing the country today, it will add towards speeding up our pace on the road to recovery That the Government should have thought it fit in this policy to block up the E.P.T. refunds and limit dividends may be explainable, though the severity of these measures is most questionable and is bound to redound unhappily on the progress of trade and industry.

THE YEAR FOR INSURANCE

The Indian insurance world has had a rather unsatisfactory year. The results of creation of Pakistan are still being felt. The large-scale migration of peoples not only upset the entire new business programmes of Indian companies, but also put Indian Companies to large losses in the life department in their premium income and in the general department through heavy fire and riot losses. The year 1947 saw a further large fall in the interest yield of the companies, and most of them were compelled as a result to revise their premiums in the life department and so increase the cost of insurance to the average man. It is not far from truth to say that the year 1947 was a difficult year for insurance, and in fact the trends of the year 1948 also do not promise a very profitable year for insurance

In spite of these difficulties you will have observed from the report which has already been before you that your company, though it did not manifest any large-scale increase in its business turnover, has done creditably well in consolidating its reserves and resources in all its departments. The portfolios in the fire and marine departments have shown a fair increase as was expected. The life department, in spite of the loss of a very large amount of premium income on renewals from Pakistan, and in spite of the fall in its interest yield, has been able to show some increase in its new business output and a small fall in its renewal expense ratio. The life fund I am happy to find has now reached the figure of Rs. 17,52,000/- approximately The general departments on the other hand have not only gathered momentum by the increase in their portfolios referred to above, but have also been able to show small surpluses in their revenue accounts, and these surpluses have gone to help in reducing the loss in the Profit and Loss account Your Company's cautious underwriting policy is helping it in gradually consolidating these new departments. The total funds of the Company as at 31st December, 1947, exceeded Rs. 29,50,000/-.

INSURANCE AMENDMENT HARSH.

It will not be out of place here if I make a reference to some of the more important problems facing the insurance world of India. The long awaited insurance amendment to the Insurance Act, 1938, seems to be now in its final stages of enactment. The informal committee of the Government is meeting this week in New Delhi. Much has been said about the provisions of this amendment, and I will not therefore like to add one more criticism of it, but I must state that the Government of India in their attempts to protect the interests of policyholders have made very large inroads into the freedom that the Insurance industry should enjoy in its management. It is true that insurers are themselves to blame for some of the very strict provisions of the amendment. I am however of the opinion that if the Superintendent of Insurance exercised more fully the powers that he enjoys under the present Act, and by the use of these powers remedied the state of affairs of many of the insurers who did not manage their affairs properly, there would not have been the need for the stringent amendment. To penalise the majority for the sins of a few is not a healthy principle, and necessarily not one for any democratic country. As far as the amount of freedom that should be allowed to insurance, I can only cite the instance of the U.K., where this industry is not only well established, but also where the general soundness of insurance practice and the solvency of insurers are both very high. It will be good to note that these satisfactory positions have been reached not by legislative provisions, but by fostering systematic, scientific and healthy business practice and by keeping vigilance over the industry. There is no provision in the U.K. for instance comparable to the provision limiting the overall cost as now proposed in the present amendment in our country

LIMITATION OF COST NOT DESIRABLE

On this subject of overall limitation of cost much has been said. There is little doubt that the principle underlying the provision, namely to avoid excessive and unscientific spending, is healthy. I do not agree however that this principle can be satisfactorily met only by providing a statutory limitation on cost. Accepting the principle however, even if we were to concede that some provision should be made, there is absolutely no justification for the arbitrary schedule fixed in the amendment for limiting the cost of companies It is very necessary and many in the insurance field have felt that the schedule fixed in the amendment for overall costs is not only harsh but will positively tell on any satisfactory expansion of the insurance industry, unless the aim is only to consolidate the big insurers who have monopolised the insurance market to a large extent, and unless the aim is to disallow the expansion of smaller insurers even though they may be satisfactorily managed. The increase in cost of living has not added a little to the increased cost of insurance business. AND ANY ARBITRARY FIXATION OF THE OVER ALL COST WITHOUT DUE REGARD TO THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY INDIVIDUALLY, ITS ORGANIZATION, ITS FIELD FORCE AND ITS NEED TO SPEND ON SKILLED MANAGEMENT AND GUIDANCE AND SCIENTIFIC UNDERWRITING, WILL BE DEFINITELY HARSH AND MOST UNCONDUCIVE TO PROGRESS. So much regarding limitation of cost.

HEAVY TAXES RELIEF CALLED FOR

Next in importance is the question of taxes levied on insurers. Not on a few occasions have insurers and their representatives cried themselves hoarse about the present level of taxation. If Indian insurance is to consolidate itself, build up reserves and reach a level of soundness necessary for such an industry, some relief in taxation is absolutely called for. The level of sixty pies in the rupee at present levied is indeed very high and in spite of insurers and the insurance associations in the country having repeatedly argued this matter with the Government, no relief has still been granted. Again with the continued cheap money policy of the Government and the consequent large-scale fall in the gross interest earnings, this need for a relief in taxation is even more urgent. The business of insurance is not merely that of a trading concern. It is different from any commercial or trading venture and in fact is gradually tending more and more to become a public utility. On it depend the growth of our standard of living, our growth of industries and our building up of national savings. It is therefore very important that insurance business be recognised in this light, and in that light be given those facilities necessary to its expansion in the country, so that it can fulfil its role in building up in the country a large marginal resource of capital with the consequent rise in the standard of living.

INDIAN STATES MUST FALL IN LINE WITH PROVINCES

Another important problem that has grown in its size is that of the relation between insurers and the Indian States. Indian States have one and all legislated on this subject and have thereby hindered the activities of Indian insurers within their boundaries. They have required insurers to fulfil heavy requirements and conditions before carrying out activities. That such a position is continuing even after freedom and even after a majority of the States having acceded to the Indian Union is intolerable. Insurance as far as Indian Provinces are concerned is a centrally administered subject, and it is absolutely necessary that the Indian States should also fall in line with the Provinces in this matter. A large amount of duplication of routine at the Head Offices of Insurance Companies has resulted on account of these State Laws. Separate books of account, separate records, separate licensing of agents and separate deposits have had to be maintained for the States. These are all great deterrents to the expansion of Insurance Companies in the States. It is difficult to understand why any Indian State should call for separate deposits from an insurer in respect of liabilities to policyholders in that State, when the Government of India is satisfied as to the overall position of the insurer in respect of its liability to all policyholders whether they be of the State or of the Provinces. Surely there is nothing that calls for an attitude of partiality towards State policyholders in preference to provincial policyholders. Particularly with the new set-up of the Indian States this problem must be tackled and insurers must be given freedom to expand their activities in the States without let or hindrance.

PAKISTAN AND INDIAN INSURERS

Lastly I wish to make a reference to Indian Insurance Companies and Pakistan. You are perhaps aware that with the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan, Indians became foreigners in that country. Indian insurers after 15th August 1947 were required to fulfil severe conditions and deposit large funds before being allowed to transact business. It cannot be gainsaid that the Dominion of Pakistan is an independent dominion and enjoys the rights to mould its policies in its own manner. But the close ties that have existed between the people of Pakistan and the people of India over the last many centuries and particularly in all matters of industry, trade and finance, should not be forgotten. It is impossible for two dominions so closely linked to live entirely segregated and independent lives. Further, as a result of this negative policy, Pakistan will be to some extent deprived of efficient insurance service, and the result will be that Continental, British and American insurers will take advantage of this position, which in the long run will definitely be not conducive to the growth of Pakistan economically. I only wish to state that the Government of India should try to arrive at a satisfactory reciprocal arrangement between the two countries as early as possible with a view not so much to help insurance companies as the peoples of the two dominions. I must also state that the attitude of the Indian insurance companies so far has been unnecessarily strict toward the Government of Pakistan. It is not fair for us to expect the Government of Pakistan to agree to any and every concession that we might desire. We must adopt a more reasonable attitude and recognise the fact that Pakistan is without doubt an independent State, and has every right to evolve its growth in the manner its people want.

MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

I think I have dealt at great length on some of the problems facing the insurance world of the country. One other point and I will have done. This point, which is not of recent origin and which therefore I have excluded from the above survey, is that relating to management. It is very sad that Indian insurance business and its management have not improved. If Indian insurers are to consolidate their business and make proper use of the improvements that have already been achieved and further take the business to every home in the country, helping in improving the standard of living, it is of paramount importance that they and those in charge recognise the need for improving the standards of management. Unhealthy scrambles of business, unscientific underwriting and excessive spending are all to be avoided. It is important to learn that really healthy results can be achieved only through healthy business methods.

I will close with the hope that when we meet next the position of your Company will be more consolidated and with better results. I also hope that the position of the country will then be such as to warrant our feeling that we have made on the whole good progress on the road to economic recovery. I trust I can also on your behalf, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank the staff and workers of the Company for the progress they have been able to record.

'PILLAR' OF GOLD FOR SARDAR

BOMBAY'S GIFT TO ACTING PREMIER

To Be Handed Over At Public Meeting On Oct. 30

(From Our Staff Reporter)

A REPLICA OF THE PILLAR OF ASHOKA, WHICH HAS BEEN ADOPTED AS AN EMBLEM OF THE STATE BY INDIA, WEIGHING 731 TOLAS OF GOLD AND OF EXQUISITE CRAFTSMANSHIP WILL BE PRESENTED TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, ACTING PRIME MINISTER, AT A MAMMOTH PUBLIC MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 74TH BIRTHDAY ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

The replica will be in token of the love and admiration of citizens of Bombay for the great leader. Along with this will also be presented to the Sardar a miniature iron mace weighging two or three lbs. The mace is intended to symbolise the iron will of Sardar Patel.

The replica of gold is estimated to cost one lakh of rupees. Its 731 tolas will be reckoned as ten tolas for every year of the Sardar's life plus one. This is in line with Hindu custom where no donor will make a contribution of a round figure ending in a cipher. The excess figure of one represents the aspiration for higher things.

While the rich and poor alike are free to subscribe to make up the amount needed for this present on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, it is understood that bulk of the amount has already been paid by a group of the Sardar's admirers. A well known firm of Bombay jewellers have already commissioned and are busy on the job of preparing the replica in the mace to be in time by Saturday evening.

The Sardar has always been the favourite of Bombay. Three years ago, on October 30, 1945, Bombay citizens assembled at a mammoth gathering at Gowalia Tank presented him an address and also resolved to collect a fund of Rs. seven lakhs, which was to be used to construct hall to be called the "Sardar Hall". The amount has been nearly collected and further plans regarding the disposition of the fund will be made by Mr. S. K. Patil, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the meeting at Chowpatty.

The Deputy Prime Minister having worked a near miracle in the task of integrating the 650 states scattered all over India, grateful citizens of Bombay have sought an occasion to give expression to their feelings. Sardar Patel is coming to Bombay for a high level political conference in connection with Hyderabad—the pain in the underbelly of India in the cure of which he has made no mean contribution.

B.P.C.C. INVITES SARDAR.

Meanwhile the B.P.C.C. having extended an invitation to Sardar Patel to be present in the city on the occasion of the celebration of his 74th birthday, he has kindly agreed to be present at one public function which will be at Chowpatty.

Sardar Patel is due here by the Frontier Mail on Thursday and a public reception will be accorded to him at the Bombay Central on behalf of the B.P.C.C and other organisations.

He will be in the city for five days during which time his chief political work will be to attend a conference of officials of the States Ministry and Hyderabad. This conference is expected to take a decision on the future set-up of Hyderabad.

Sardar Patel will also attend another conference of Ministers and high officials of the Saurashtra Union, which will concern itself with the conditions of scarcity at present prevailing in that part of the country and steps to be taken to alleviate the consequent suffering.

The actual birthday of the Sardar will fall on Sunday. On this day the Sardar has decided to spend his time quietly at his residence without any public engagement. But he will receive a stream of visitors who will call on him to wish him many happy returns.

Provincial Congress Leaders Congratulate Dr. Pattabhi

'Recognition Of Andhra's Service To Country' Says Kala Venkata Rao

MADRAS, Oct. 25 (API): The election of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as President of the Congress has been received with satisfaction and jubilation in Madras, his home province.

Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras and veteran Andhra leader, congratulating Dr. Pattabhi on his election to the presidential gadi" in a statement observed: "for three decades Mahatma Gandhi virtually nominated the President for each term and the only instance of a contest one can recall is that between Dr. Pattabhi and Subhas Bose a decade ago but that pales into insignificance before the present contest. The responsibilities of the President are as great as is the dignity and the prestige of the office. I have no doubt that Dr. Pattabhi will vindicate the choice of the electors and as the first elected President in a free India will prove equal to the responsibilities and will keep the dignity and prestige of the position unimpaired and lead the country nearer the objectives of the great organisation".

Mr. Kala Venkatrao, Revenue Minister of Madras, said: "every Andhra feels that he has grown six inches taller after hearing the result of Dr. Pattabhi's election as President of the Indian National Congress. We are particularly grateful to Tamilnad for the handsome and liberal support it extended to Dr. Pattabhi as also to a number of other Provincial Congress Committees. This is the first time an Andhra has been elected President of the Indian National Congress and we feel this is in recognition of Andhra's services and sacrifices to the cause of our country's freedom from the time Gandhiji assumed the leadership".

HARE KRISHNA MAHATAB'S CONGRATULATIONS

CUTTACK, Oct. 25 (API): Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Premier of Orissa congratulating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya on his election as President of the Indian National Congress said:

"I congratulate Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya on his election to the highest office which a national organisation can offer to the best of her servants. In this election, most unfortunately, irrelevant issues were raised. That the electors who are known as tried workers of the Congress exercised their discretion freely and frankly, should go to the credit of the Indian national organisation, which is a democratic organisation.

"I trust that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will maintain the high tradition of the Congress and his influence will strengthen the integrity of the organisation".

MADRAS PAPERS WELCOME

The results of the Congress presidential election announced from various provinces and states are featured most prominiently in newspapers here.

Some of the typical head lines are "Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya wins presidential election", "Pattabhi new Congress President" "Victory in close fight with U. P. Speaker" "Dr. Pattabhi tops the polls."

The "Indian Express" in an editorial says: "we congratulate Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya on his well deserved election to the Congress Presidentship. The office had been till recently the highest honour the nation could confer on any Indian and though it might be duplicated in the Prime Ministership or the Presidentship of the Republic under the new dispensation is still constitutes a unique distinction in free India.

The paper refers to Dr. Pattabhi's record of service to the nation as a whole and to the states people in particular & his loyalty to the Congress & to Gandhian ideals and says: "now that the election is over all controversies must end and the nation as a whole must wholeheartedly stand behind the new President."

U. S. Wanted To Forestall Russia

Used Atom Bomb For Political Ends, Says Prof. Blackett

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sensational revelations have been made by the British atomic scientist, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, in his book "The Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy."

He accuses the U.S. of dropping atom bombs on Japan in Aug. 1945 not with a view to shortening the War, but to forestalling the Russian invasion of Japan, which was scheduled to begin on August 6, 1945. This convinced the Soviets that the Western Powers were willing to use weapons of mass destruction for political ends. Accordingly, they started the cold war, and protected themselves by consolidating Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Middle Eastern countries.

Referring to the Western Powers' plan for international control of atomic energy, Prof. Blackett argues that the offer was not a genuine one, for the U.S. Government were convinced that Russia would never accept inspection of her munitions factories by international agents He, however, expressed the opinion that the Kremlin would not foce a war for many years to come.

PAKISTAN AND GENOCIDE

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Reuter): Pakistan called on the United Nations today to protect "35,000,000 people bound to us by ties of religion, culture and feeling" from cultural extinction by "ruthless and hostile forces."

The Pakistan delegation to the General Assembly submitted a formal proposal to include in the projected treaty outlawing genocide a ban on "acts committed with the intent to destroy the religion or culture of a religious, racial or national group.."

If adopted, the Pakistan proposal will supplement of the following definition of physical genocide, which has already been drawn up by the Committee.

Acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, national ethnical racial religious or political group, as:

(1) Killing members of the group.

(2) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.

(3) The deliberate infliction of conditions of life for such groups as are calculated to bring about their physical destruction in whole or in part.

(4) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.

(5) Forced transfer of children to another human group."

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER STABBED

Assailant Decamps With Rs. 700 And Revolver

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25. (API): Lt.-Col. L. S. Sharma of the Indian Army was stabbed with a knife and relieved of his belongings by a well-dressed man while travelling in a first class compartment last night.

It is reported that as the train left Lucknow station the man entered Col. Sharma's compartment and told him that he was a C.I.D. officer proceeding to Bara Banki to investigate a case. A few minutes later the intruder attacked Col. Sharma with a knife, injuring him seriously. He then collected all the belongings of Col. Sharma, including Rs. 700 in cash and one pistol with 12 rounds of ammunition, and jumped out of the train before it stopped at the next station.

Mulk Raj Anand In Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Mulk Raj Anand, the Indian writer, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Writers' Union, the Soviet News Agency 'Tass' reported.

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BI-COLATES STEARNS

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RACING IN BOMBAY NOT LIKELY TO COMMENCE ON NOV. 6

Arrears Of Work Owing To The Strike, And Other Problems Will Delay Start

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The nine-day old strike of the workers of the Royal Western India Turf Club may be called off to-morrow. Peaceful picketing continues at all the gates docked by the Club authorities and police parties are guarding the entrances. It is understood that the Sub-Committee of the Stewards will meet to-day in Bombay and a favourable settlement is in sight.

As the fodder grinding section of the Club is also involved in the strike supplies of fodder are brought from the local markets for the few strings stationed now at Mahalaxmi stables.

Though the strike may be called off to-morrow, racing is not likely to commence on November 6 as originally scheduled as lot of work remains in arrears. The tracks are to be perfected and this will surely take a few days. The top is yet to be erected for the stand on the extreme end of the members stand, the level of which had to be raised by a couple of feet in order to get a clear view of the running of races. Moreover, the transport of the remaining horses from Poona has been temporarily suspended and those stabled here are not having their trackwork.

INTER-VARSITY SWIMMING

Bombay Sweeps The Boards On First Day

MADRAS, Oct 25 (API): Bombay swept the boards on the first day of the Inter-University Swimming championships claiming all the placings in the finals of all three events held today.

Bombay thus secured a lead of 27 points over Madras and Benares, the only other universities contesting the championships. Lucknow and Utkal universities had withdrawn from the championships.

The championships will conclude tomorrow.

Following are the results:—

100 Meters Brest Stroke (Final):

A. S. Bharucha (Bombay) 1, J Naigaumwala (Bombay) 2, H. P. Daruwalla (Bombay) 3. Time 1 m 27.8 seconds.

400 Metres Free Style (Final):

Mansoor (Bombay) 1, D Sopher (Bombay) 2, K. R. Kapadia (Bombay) 3. Time 6 ms 25.8 seconds.

1,500 Metres Free Style (Final):

Mansoor (Bombay) 1, D Sopher (Bombay) 2, A. S. Bharucha (Bombay) 3. Time 28ms. 49.8 seconds.

Indian Culture League Annual Athletic Meet

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

For the Third Annual Athletic meet the Indian Culture League is holding on Nov. 20 and 21 at the Cooperage, the following events have been listed.

JUNIORS "A" :— BOYS UNDER 12 60 m. run GIRLS UNDER 12 50 m. run.

JUNIORS "B" BOYS UNDER 15 100 m. run, GIRLS UNDER 15 50 m. run.

JUNIORS "C" : BOYS UNDER 18 100, 400, 800 m. run, 110 m. Hurdles (3 feet) Long Jump, High Jump Pole Vault, 4 X 100 metres relay GIRLS UNDER 18 100 m. run, Putting the shot, Broad Jump, 4 X 100 metres relay

OPEN, all the usual track and field events.

The last date for entries is Nov. 12. Entry forms and other information required can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the League C o B.P.O.A. Brabourne Stadium.

The League which has undertaken to train officials for the meet, has, it may be mentioned here, received a fair response from the track and field enthusiasts. The first training class held last week was attended by 26 members.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION T. T. TOURNAMENT

Entries Close On Friday

BOMBAY, Tuesday

The Mysore Association of Matunga is conducting an Open Table Tennis Tournament, under the auspices of the B P T T.A. in the first week of November

The tournament will commence on Monday, the 1st. November and end on Sunday the 7th November

Entries close at 5 p.m. on Friday, 29th. October, and should be sent to the Hon. Referee, Mr A. Subba Rao, c/o the Mysore Association, King's Circle, Matunga.

Prominent local players have already sent in their entries, and the Tournament will have added interest in view of the participation of M. V. S Vittal the Indian Inter-national player

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL:—

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel—

4 p.m Burmah-Shell vs. Blue Wizards.

5 p.m St Francis Goans "A" vs. B P T "A"

HOCKEY—

B.P.H.A. Ground—

3.30 p.m. Mazagaon Docks vs Khalsa S C.

4.40 p.m — 2 E.D. R.I.A.F. vs Times of India "B"

TABLE TENNIS

Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana

6 p.m. Mixed Doubles Quarter-final and Women's Singles Final.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALL-OVER

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter): Members of the Victoria Club tonight betted for over two and a half hours on the Cambridgeshire in one of the longest call-overs within memory Only 12 horses were given a quotation

First and second favourites, Speciality and Explorer, were easier to back. Speciality was offered at 6 to 1, half a point longer odds than were available last Thursday. Explorer's price was 9 to 1, compared with the previous offer of 8 to 1.

Today's rain is expected to improve the chance of Trinity, whose price was contracted from 20 to 1 to 100 to 6. Another who shed several points was Royal Tara, who moved from 25 to 1 to 18 to 1.

The final call-over will take place tomorrow evening.

Quotations were:—Speciality 6 to 1, Explorer 9 to 1, Wisely 100 to 7, Trinity 100 to 6, Royal Tara 18 to 1, Impeccable, 25 to 1, Soling 22 to 1, Parbleau and Sterope, 28 to 1 Kilbelin and Asylum, 33 to 1, Jacobite, 40 to 1 and Bar 12 to 1.

TAIRSEE MEMORIAL CRICKET MATCH

Schools' XI To Play P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Tairsee Memorial Cricket Match between the Schools' XI and P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be played on 30th. and 31st. October, on the Cross Maidan, Plot No. 2. The match will commence at 2-30 p.m. on the 30th. and at 11 a.m. on the 31st.

The following have been selected to represent the Schools' XI:

Manjrekar (King George English School), S. S. Dongre (D. G. T. High School), C. K. Desai (Bai Kabibai Hindu H. School), G. P. Bave (City High School), R. M. Shetye (City High School), N. J. Mohta (Anandilal Potdar H. School), S. P. Edekar (Anandilal Potdar H. School), S. B. Iyer (Bharda New High School), V. S. Lajmi (Anjuman-I-Islam H. School), N. Rao (St. Xavier's High School), M. N. Ichalkaranji (Maratha High School), Herwadkar (Wilson High School), M. D Vashistha (Ram Mohan School), and Shetkar (Robert Money School).

Nourse To Lead S. Africa In Tests

CAPETOWN, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Dudley Nourse has been appointed South Africa's Captain for the series of five Test matches during the present M.C.C. tour of South Africa.

Nourse at the age of 38, is undoubtedly South Africa's finest attacking batsman and has been Natal's Captain since 1939

The son of South Africa's "Grand Old Man" of Cricket, the late Dave Nourse, Dudley has represented his country in 19 Tests with an average of 55.42.

He is the holder of the highest individual score by a South African in a Test match— 231 against Australia at Johannesburg in 1935.

With Alan Melville he holds the third wicket Test partnership record against England of 319 set up at Nottingham in 1947.

During that tour of England when he was Vice-captain to Melville, Nourse scored 1,453 runs with an average of 42.78

Wayman Creates Football Record

LONDON, Oct 26: Charlie Wayman, former Newcastle United sharp shooter and one of Football's midget forwards had one ambition when he turned out for Southampton against Leicester on Saturday—to score the goal that would bring his league total of 100

He was in such irresistible form that he got five and created a new Football League Record for Southampton.

The previous best individual scoring feats for Southampton in peace time matches were four goals each by Haines (against Blackpool in 1928), Rowley (against Bradford City in 1929) and Rawlings (against Millwall in 1922).

Wayman, who stands only five feet six inches and takes size six and a half boots, joined Southampton in October last year from Newcastle at a fee believed to be in the region of £10,000. He would most likely fetch twice that figure in the transfer market today.

Wayman, who is now top league scorer with 16 goals has proved a most valuable acquisition for Southampton making up for what he lacks in inches by plenty of dash and a deadly shot.

"He is too short to be a successful centre-forward" argued Southampton fans when he was signed from Newcastle and he has answered his critics in no uncertain manner.

Newcastle supporters will remember him for his remarkable debut as a centre-forward, Wayman then scored eleven goals—four, four and three—in three successive home games.

JOE LOUIS, A GREAT SPORTSMAN

Joe Louis, undefeated heavyweight boxing champion of the world, receives from A. J. Greene (at right), President of the National Boxing Association of the United States, a trophy awarded him for his outstanding sportsmanship during his boxing career. The presentation was made at the annual Boxing Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Russia To Get Affiliated To Inter-national Boxing Body

RULES TO BE CHANGED TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter).—Although Russia has been active in seeking information concerning the Association Internationale De Boxe Amateur, according to a statement issued here. The report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the A. I. B. states that Representatives of the Soviet Union Physical Culture and Sports Council met members of the Executive Committee during the Olympic Games at Wembley and intimated that they would alter their Rules if necessary to bring them into line with other member countries

They also asked if they could bring forward three resolutions, asking for representation on the Executive Committee, that Russian should be one of the official languages and that Spain should be excluded from application.

It was pointed out at the time that when they became affiliated they would be free to bring forward any motions they wished, but it was emphasised that the organisation was sporting and not political.

Russia also was told that before affiliation could be granted their Constitution and Rules would have to be approved and they promised to submit them. These, however, have not yet been received.

The meeting also dealt with the question of referring and judging at the Olympic Games and various decisions were taken. A list of Referees and Judges who are considered to hold the qualifications to officiate at the Olympic Games and European Championships is being drawn up and will shortly be published. At the same time it is hoped that the standard of Refereeing and Judging will be raised in all countries. Certain recommendations on this subject will be published in a report in due course.

The proposed match between Europe and South America at Buenos Aires in 1950 has been postponed at the request of the Argentine ABA.

It was also decided that the next Congress of the AIBA will take place in Copenhagen in 1950 at the convenience of the Danish Amateur Boxing Association, the Europe versus America match in 1949 will take in Chicago on May 18, and the team will leave England by the "Queen Elizabeth" on May 6.

European nations are to be asked to submit candidates for the team which will consist of one Boxer at each weight plus two reserves. The accompanying officials will Mr A. Proet Host of Norway as Team Manager, Major-General W. R. E. Murphy, D.S.O.M.C. of Ireland and Lieut-Col. R. H. Russel, Britain.

The selection of the trainer-second will not be made until the composition of the team is known.

The A.I.B.A. delegates to the Conference between International Sporting Federations and the International Olympic Committee in Rome next year will be W. Mazzia, Vice-President of Italy and Lieut-Col. Russel, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of Britain.

Vagabond's Connections Appeal To Turf Club

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26 (Reuter): The Victoria Racing Club, Melbourne, met early today to consider the appeals by F. Spurway, Owner, Darby Munro, Jockey, and D. Lewis, Trainer, against their two-years disqualification imposed last week. At midnight the Committee was still in session having reached no decision at that time. The disqualifications arose over the performance of Vagabond, the racehorse, which was also disqualified for two years, in a race at the Caulfield Cup meeting on Oct. 16. Vagabond was joint favourite for the Victoria Derby and one of the best supported horses for the Melbourne Cup to be run early next month.

Roman Way, A Doubtful Runner In Cambridgeshire

LONDON: Oct. 26, (Reuter): Valley Forge is to run in the Cambridgeshire, and will be ridden by P. Maher.

Roman Way, also trained by Captain Boyd-Rochfort, was found to be coughing today and is a doubtful runner.

BOMBAY BILLIARDS LEAGUE

Proctor Y.M.C.A. To Play All Important Match For Leading Position In North Zone

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Leading positions in the Bombay Billiards League are practically assured, and with only one match to be played by most of the Clubs, this week's fixtures will bring down the curtain on League Matches. The winners of the three Zones, North, Central and South will then play among themselves to decide for the Championship.

The Police Club and the Islam Gymkhana are the winners of the Central and the South Zones respectively and this week's matches in their Zones will in no way affect their position, as they are well ahead of their nearest rivals.

In the North Zone, a vital match will be played this week between the Proctor YMCA and the Bandra Gymkhana. While the result will hardly affect the latter club, much depends on the performance of the Proctor YMCA, as they are leading with 18 points, and their nearest rival GIP Byculla are close second with 16 points. In case the Proctor YMCA win their match, they will be the winners of their Zone, but in the event of their losing they may have to tie for the first place with the GIP Byculla, if the latter club wins its match.

Results of matches played during the week ending 24th October 1948.

NORTH ZONE

GIP Byculla (plus 40) beat GIP Parel (plus 80) by 1025—990.
Merchants Club (plus 50) beat Dadar Club (plus 85) by 974—900.
Bandra Gymkhana (plus 20) beat Byculla YMCA (plus 60) by 1020—935.

CENTRAL ZONE

Police Club (plus 20) beat Tata Sports Club (plus 70) by 1020—729.
Elphinstone CC (plus 40) beat Catholic Gym 'B' (plus 85) by 1040—593.
Bombay Gym 'B' (plus 50) beat Post Office RC (plus 70) 978—897.

SOUTH ZONE

Islam Gymkhana (—30) beat CCI (plus 75) by 943—798.
PJ Hindu Gymkhana (plus 30) beat Bombay Gym 'A' (scr) by 923—795.
Parsee Gymkhana (plus 85) beat Catholic Gym. 'A' (plus 10) by 966—839.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

CLUB	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
NORTH							
Proctor YMCA	11	9	0	2	9720	8807	18
GIP Byculla	11	8	0	3	10402	9028	16
Bandra Gymkhana	11	7	0	4	10256	9475	14
Byculla YMCA	11	6	0	5	10180	10034	12
Merchants Club	11	5	0	6	10015	9844	10
GIP Parel	12	3	0	9	10350	11728	6
Dadar Club	11	1	0	10	9111	10754	2
CENTRAL							
Police Club	11	11	0	0	10828	8347	22
Elphinstone CC	12	9	3	3	11639	9660	18
Tata SC	11	7	0	4	10592	10178	14
Times of India	11	7	4	4	10592	10178	14
Bombay Gym. 'B'	11	3	0	8	10150	9429	6
Post Office RC	11	1	0	10	8637	11007	2
Catholic Gym. 'B'	11	1	0	10	8243	10853	2
SOUTH							
Islam Gymkhana	12	11	0	1	11086	8423	22
CCI	11	9	0	2	10640	8865	18
PJ Hindu Gym.	11	7	0	4	10285	9441	14
Bombay Gym. 'A'	11	5	1	5	9774	9796	11
Parsee Gymkhana	11	4	0	7	9616	9626	8
Catholic Gym. 'A'	11	2	1	8	9168	9945	5
Central YMCA	11	0	0	11	7327	11038	0

MISSES DHARAP AND WALAWALKAR IN TWO FINALS

B. K. Oomrigar Beats Somaya In Quarter-Finals Of Dadar T. T. Tourney

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—In an interesting Women's Doubles semi-final of the Dadar Parsee Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament, Miss Suhasini Dharap this evening beat a determined opponent in Miss Godafreid Tarapore. The latter, who is the University Table Tennis Champion, exploited the weak backhand of her opponent, but in five well-contested and close games she had to accept defeat at the hands of a more experienced player.

Miss Suhasini Dharap now meets Miss Jaya Walawalkar in the final tomorrow. The latter beat Miss Silloo Motiwalla in the other semi-final this evening.

The greatest surprise of the evening was witnessed when B. K. Omrigar eliminated a seeded player in D. Somaya in three straight games to enter the semi-final of the Men's Singles.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

(Quarter-final)

B. K. Oomrigar beat D. Somaya, 21-12, 21-14, 21-19; P. Kumar beat A. Kavarana, 21-5, 21-18, 21-15; K. N S Narayanan beat P. Sandavalia, 21-15, 21-14, 21-18; S. D. Wagh beat R. N Muthuswamy, 17-21, 21-16, 21-16, 20-22, 21-13.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

(Semi-final)

Miss Suhasini Dharap beat Miss Godafreid Tarapore, 22-20, 21-12, 23-25, 22-24, 21-19; Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Miss Silloo Motiwalla, 19-21, 21-14, 21-18, 21-14.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

(Semi-final)

Miss Suniti Amladi and Mrs. Shalini Waradkar beat Miss Shirin Kurwa and Miss Najamai Kuka, 21-16, 13-21, 21-15, 22-20; Miss Suhasini Dharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Miss Freny Satarawalla and Miss Ruby Satarawalla, 21-11, 21-19, 21-14.

Second Division Hockey League

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Some keenly contested, though by no means very interesting matches were witnessed in the second division of the Bombay Hockey League now being played at the Bombay Provincial Hockey Ground.

In the first match the Bombay Area Army beat the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by three goals to nil. Although the losers scored but once they were worth at least another goal and would have netted it but for some glaring lapses on the part of their forwards.

In the second match Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana after being in arrears prevailed over Overseas Communication Service S. C. by the odd goal in five.

BOMBAY WINS INTER-VARSITY SWIMMING

MADRAS, Oct. 26, (API): Bombay won the Inter-University Swimming Championships which concluded here today with unique distinction by claiming all the placings in all seven swimming events that were held during the two days. Bombay also won two Relays and the Diving Competition securing a total of 81 points. Madras, runners-up, scored only four points while Benares the only other contestant got no points at all.

Bombay's brilliant victory was mainly due to the performances of Isac Mansoor, its Captain. This 19-year-old Medical student of Bombay, who was a member of the Indian Swimming Contingent to the recent London Olympics and who won the All-India 100 Metres Free Style Swimming event in 1947, paved the way for Bombay's grand achievement by winning all three events in which he represented Bombay. He also came first in the Diving Competition points while his team-mate Asher secured the second place with 223 points. Mansoor played a prominent part in the Relay events as well, as if to cap his efforts.

Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-chancellor of the Madras University, gave away the certificates of merit.

PORT TRUST WIN REPLAY

Enter Semi-Final Of Junior Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Taking full advantage of the two early goals scored, Bombay Port Trust entered the semi-final of the Junior Rovers by accounting for Kohinoor Mills in the replayed encounter on the St. Xavier's College Ground Parel this evening.

H. Abraham was once again the outstanding player for the Port Trust, and as pivot today not only distributed the ball well, but also found time to assist his colleagues in the defence.

The winners started in stormy fashion and within few minutes took an early lead when Toft converted a flag kick. Immediately afterwards Fernandes consolidated the position for his side and scored a solo goal.

After this the game was even and during this spell the Mills missed two chances to score. The Port Trust crossed over with a two goal lead and though the winners had a good share of the game they failed to add to the lead. Towards the close of the game the Mills had a chance to reduce the margin but a good shot by Hiralal went abegging.

In the later game of the evening in the First Division of the Indian Football League, Rangers "B" collected two points, when they beat the senior string of the St. Xavier's College by two goals to nil.

The collegians fielded a scratch side and in a scrappy encounter the teams crossed over with no score in the first half.

In the second period of play the winners scored through Farias and towards the end Francis made the issue safe for the Rangers.

SPECIMEN HANDWRITING OF ACCUSED GODSE & OTHERS

Further Cross-Examination Of Expert In Gandhi Murder Case

RED FORT, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. Thakurdas Jaikrishnadas Gajjar Chief Handwriting Expert of the Bombay Provincial C.I.D. at Poona was further cross-examined today when the Special Court resumed hearing at the Red Fort of the trial of Nathuram Godse and seven others on charges of murder and conspiracy arising out of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Mengle, counsel for Apte, confronted witness with letters purported to have written by Nathuram Godse to Narayan D. Apte and asked him to examine in the court and find out whether it was written by the same person who wrote "T" series (specimen handwriting of Nathuram Godse.)

Mr. Gajjar replied that he could not give any opinion unless he got a photographic enlargement of the letter and the standard of comparison containing the words written in the letter.

STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Mr. Mengle pointed out to witness that so far as the standard of comparison was concerned it was there as he had already compared the signatures of Nathuram V. Godse. Mr. Mengle asked witness to examine only the signature in the letter.

Witness replied that it would be only possible for him to compare signatures but there too he would require enlarged photographs.

Mr. Mengle asked witness to examine the letter with the seven-times magnifying microscope which he had with him in the court.

Witness replied that it was not possible to do so unless he did it under transmitted light and ultraviolet ray.

When Mr. Mengle pressed witness to examine only the signature in the letter with the seven times magnifying microscope, witness gave certain conclusions and said that he could not give his full and final opinion till he examined it under transmitted light and ultraviolet ray

TRAINING IN HANDWRITING

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, Counsel for Karkare, Mr. Gajjar said that there was no special institution anywhere in India or abroad for training in the science of handwriting. There were some correspondence schools abroad which gave training in the art of handwriting. He had not taken any correspondence course. There were handwriting experts in India.

Question: Did you know when you received the documents which were questioned documents and which were provable documents?"

Ans: It was clear to me from the letter which were questioned documents and which were provable documents.

Mr. Gajjar added that the letter from Karkare to Digambar Badge dated May 29 1947, was written in pencil. It was torn in eight pieces and pasted together on a sheet of paper.

TORN DOCUMENTS

Question: Is it proper that a document which is torn should be pasted in a sheet of paper?

Ans: If I receive any torn documents then I would not paste it on a piece of paper. I would keep it between two sheets of glass or celluloid.

Question: Do you know that with some writers, pen and pencil writings, make considerable distinction?

Ans: With some writers sometimes there may be difference.

Mr. Gajjar said that he was not supplied with standards of comparison written in pencil and he did not ask for any. He would prefer to have standards of comparison prepared in similar conditions. By similar conditions he meant the same kind of paper and pen and not physical and mental condition.

Question: Request writings and forced writings are not usually the best standards of comparison.

Ans: At times they are not.

In giving his opinion, witness considered among other things the size and height of the letter and the length of the words.

Question: In two different hand writings there may be certain points which are similar and cetrain points which are dissimilar.

Ans: Some similarity in the handwritings of two individuals will be found as similarities in human beings.

"PENMANSHIP"

Cross-examined by Mr. Bannerji Counsel for Madanlal, witness said that the word "penmanship" used by him while giving his opinion on the writings of Madanlal was not mentioned in the index of Osborn's questioned documents. What do you mean by "penmanship" asked Mr. Bannerji. Mr. Gajjar replied that by "penmanship" he meant skill of writing.

Replying to other questions, witness said the writter of "W" series (specimen handwriting of Madanlal) had developed individual characteristic. He had got fixed habit in respect of general characteristic. He had got fixed habit in respect of general writing such as slanting, spacing, sizing, alignments and curves.

DIFFERENCE IN WRITINGS

Cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Gopal Godse, Mr. Gajjar said that if a person wrote on one occasion with one slant and at another occasion with a different slant it did not necessarily follow that either of the writings was a disguised writing.

Q: If a man is in a excited condition do his writings differ?

Ans: Not materially. It depends on the tendency.

Q. There may be a difference in writing?

Ans: There may be a slight difference. It depends on the person's standard of penmanship.

Mr. Gajjar stated that he had not been told that the person Gopal Godse who had signed the entry relating to room number four in the Visitor's Register of Frontier Hindu Hotel, Delhi, on January 20, 1948, had signed it under an assumed name.

He did not instruct the police to take the specimen of handwritings in a particular manner.

He used to find out the similarities as well as the dissimilarities in order to see whether the handwriting was genuine or not.

Cross-examination of Mr. Gajjar had not concluded when the Court adjourned till tomorrow.

Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla

MADRAS, Oct. 26 (API): Mrs M. N. Clubwalla has been appointed Under Sheriff of Madras by the Sheriff of Madras during his term of office. This is first time that a woman has been selected for the post

Board Of Communications

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Board of Communications in the Province and enlarged its scope and functions.

The functions of the reconstituted Board will be:

(i) Collection of statistics regarding traffic on roads and their correlation to area, population, agriculture and industry; (ii) Suggesting ways and means for the development of railways guideways and tramways and achieving rail-road co-ordination; (iii) Suggesting ways and means for the development of waterways; (iv) Suggesting ways and means for the development of airways.

The Bombay Chronicle

Know the true value of time; snatch, seize, and enjoy every movement of it.—No idleness, no delay, no procrastination; never put off till to-morrow what you can do today.

—CHESTERFIELD

THE KASHMIR EPIC.

On October 27, 1947, Indian forces entered Kashmir on the distress call of the ruler and people of that State to repel the raiders. It was a small force which landed in Srinagar but reinforcements were flown in. At the end of twelve days Srinagar had been saved from the enemy. Another week and the raiders were pushed back to Uri and in the succeeding months were held there, despite desperate efforts to thrust forward. The measure of the success of Indian arms in the subsequent diversions and distractions that were offered by the raiders, is to be judged from the virtual collapse of the Pakistan-instigated "Azad Kashmir Government," a high-sounding designation for a group of lawless hooligans and the emergence of Pakistan as the chief enemy in Kashmir. In the year of fighting that has just ended, heroic chapters have been written by the Indian Army in the relief of the besieged garrisons at Mirpur, Kotli, Poonch, Jhangar and Naushahra and the rescue of thousands of refugees. The enemy was held at the border in the Jammu area; and in the northern region the Gilgit-based attacks of the enemy were turned back and the Kashmir Valley made secure against the backdoor entry of the raiders. The defensive operations have been completed and what remains now to be done is to throw the raiders out of Kashmir completely. The harassment in the border districts from Pakistan bases is inevitable so long as the Union Government restricts its military activities to the defensive task of throwing back the raiders. The defence of Kashmir has been fully achieved. Now it may be expected that the work of throwing the raiders out of the State will be carried through to an equally successful conclusion. And in this it will be necessary to evolve a definite policy on the intervention of Pakistan.

It is regrettable that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, on the eve of the anniversary of the Indian Union intervention, declared Pakistan's adherence to its Kashmir policy. That policy has been one of interference and encouragement of lawlessness, culminating in open participation in the Kashmir fighting. The Pakistan Government has admitted that the collapse of the "Azad Kashmir Government" brought the Pakistan army directly into the conflict. Kashmir's accession to the Union, lawful and constitutional as it was, might be unpalatable to Pakistan. It might even be questioned, as it has been by Pakistan spokesmen at the United Nations. But there is no justification for Pakistan forces to enter Kashmir and launch a campaign in support of raiders and outlaws. Pakistan overreached itself in its involvement in Kashmir, and it is extremely regrettable that Pakistan's Prime Minister failed to use the opportunity provided by the Dominion Premiers' meetings in London to correct the mistake. It is unfortunate, again, that Mr. Liaquat Ali should persist in his obduracy and accuse Pandit Jawaharlal of obstructing a peaceful settlement. It has been said that Kashmir is the one outstanding difference between India and Pakistan. It might also be equally asserted that India has always been agreeable to any reasonable arrangement that will bring peace to the harassed people of Kashmir and allow them to make the fateful decision on accession. The valour and determination of the Union forces in the year of fighting should indicate to all those who entertain doubts, that there can be no yielding to aggression and intimidation.

If the Kashmir position has come between India and Pakistan, it may be safely said that the responsibility is solely Pakistan's. The United Nations Commission should by now have left no doubters on this score. It would be wrong, however, to think that matters can be left at this point. If Pakistan still resists a peaceful settlement, it should be borne in mind that it does so not only in discussions round a conference table but also by military operations in a State which, whether considered as a part of India or as a separate political entity, has shown no pleasure in the molestations of the Pakistani raiders. The Kashmir State has denounced Pakistan as an enemy. The meaning is plain for the simplest intelligence. If Pakistan can create trouble in Kashmir and harass Indian troops in their lawful work of restoring order to that State, then the troublemakers will inevitably have to be followed up into the territory from which they plan and launch their mischief. The Union Government could have taken this decision immediately the Pakistan representation to the U.N. Commission admitted the complicity and leadership of that State in the Kashmir trouble. That it did not is yet another proof of its anxiety to keep the conflict localised and seek peaceful solutions to all conflicts between the Union and Pakistan. But this attitude cannot continue in the face of Pakistan's continued obstruction. Mr. Liaquat Ali gratuitously referred to his responsibility for the Muslims in Kashmir. The answer to this has been given long ago by the redoubtable Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir's national leader and Prime Minister, when he maintained that Kashmir was for accession to the Union because it had the strongest ties with India whose leaders had declared for a secular State. Mr. Liaquat Ali, it would appear, can never learn from experience. Even though Kashmir has repudiated his championship, even though Hyderabad has belied the glommy prognostications of men of his way of thinking, Mr. Liaquat Ali still hopes to profit by appealing to communal passion and prejudice. Neither India nor Kashmir needs the officious interference of Mr. Liaquat Ali. And we are fully prepared to demonstrate anew the solidarity and unity of India, if need arises. The Muslims of India need nothing so much as freedom to contribute their share in the building of a secular State, and mischievous diversions started by Mr. Liaquat Ali and his tribe of communal mongers place unnecessary obstacles in the way of creating the essential psychological atmosphere in India. The sooner this is realised in Pakistan as it is in India, the sooner can the differences that stand in the way of an Indian-Pakistan final understanding be eliminated. Sheikh Abdullah has asserted that, even if India falters in pursuit of her goal of a secular State, Kashmiris would keep the torch alight. By this promise, he has established the claim of his people to be one with Indians. The Kashmir of Sheikh Abdullah cannot but be a source of strength to India. In peace, as in struggle, many a glorious page will, we have no doubt, be written jointly by India and Kashmir, as an integral part of the Union.

Our Readers' Views

Appreciation Of B. G. Horniman

Sir,—The death of Mr. B. G. Horniman is rightly mourned by journalists and publicists: He belonged to that race of Britishers who understood and expressed the anguish and ambition of the Indian people in their struggle for freedom and liberty. So many of us learnt from him the craft of journalism and the grit of fight for a cause.

The misery of the masses affected Mr. Horniman greatly and the peasantry found in him a staunch supporter and advocate of their grievances and fights. I cannot forget that he alone had the courage to compose the stirring exposure of inner plans of India Office which came to my knowledge in 33-34. Mr. Horniman has left a legacy of vigilance and assertion of fearless journalistic rights vindicated in courts which should form a collection in his memory. May His soul rest in peace.—Yours etc.

RAM RAI MOHAN RAI,
President Gujarat Village Union,
Gramist Legion,
Khedut Office,
Ahmedabad.

Sardar's Birthday

Sir,—India is indebted to our great Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel for his indescribable sacrifice for India's freedom. To people of India it is not only a duty but a delight to celebrate his seventy third-birthday. For several years, the great Sardar has been teaching us by example how to immolate ourselves at the altar of the Motherland—the Mother of our hopes and of our dreams. The celebration should be a countrywide one. Sardar Patel is always the beloved idol of the people. Mahatmaji said Sardar was iron just as Lenin said Stalin was steel. And it is so true. Never was a more honest, a more sincere, more devoted friend. Sardar's love for his people made him face many a grave crisis during recent years. He overcame every difficulty with courage and confidence. If only he had power, he would have averted the communal bloodshed which disgraced the transition. He said the responsibility for it was not his. On the 31st October, the 73rd year of his birth, people will, all over India, pray for his long life and health and happiness to complete the unfinished work of his master, the master of us all Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.

C. S. RANGA IYER.

A REPLY TO DR. AMBEDKAR

Dangers Of Linguistic Provinces

(By M. C. Munshi)

Even last year when the Constituent Assembly of India embarked upon its task of framing a Constitution for a free and sovereign India, hardly could the drafters of the sub-Committee have imagined that such floodgates of parochialism would be opened with the fulfilment of the Congress promise of realigning provincial boundaries mainly on the basis of language. To those who have — albeit with difficulty — tried to break through the frontiers of provincial sympathies, nothing is so amazing as the torrent of organized propaganda which has descended of late upon the cosmopolitan people of Bombay, which is generally known to the citizens of the world as 'all-India in miniature'. It is, indeed, amazing how responsible Ministers of State align themselves openly with sectional interests and indulge in polemics of a kind which stir the faith of a people in its Central Government to its very depths. Ostensibly, the Linguistic Provinces Commission is to serve as an aid to the fulfilment of a promise which the Congress made more than two decades ago. Are we still to stick to the promise in the old fashion of Rajput chivalry of the Hindu kingly dynasties, who would forget all higher values and destroy themselves and their people in the name of their promises? For this promise about re-distribution of provincial boundaries was made in circumstances which were entirely different, under prospects which at that time were not only indeterminate but fast-changing, so that it is necessary to re-examine the causal basis of that past undertaking.

DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE

The latest example of the dangers referred to above is the statement made by the Minister of Law in the Government of India submitted to the Linguistic Provinces Commission on the 14th of this month. The only reason why this statement is dealt with at some length is that it typifies that attitude of mischief to the integrity of our polity just at a time when we need much more than even the centripetal forces to give life and expression to a new State which has faced almost unheard-of and untold risks and obstacles.

In the first instance, we would like to make a present of the statement to our Prime Minister to whose nobleness of purpose and loftiness of ideals, the London press has only lately paid a tribute (the ink of which tribute can have hardly yet dried from the pages of the British journals). Indeed, we venture to make such a present in order that the Prime Minister may know how his colleague at the other end of the table is touching chords of sympathy and antipathy, hardly calculated to inspire confidence or respect for his Government. In the second place, we would make a present of the statement to the Deputy Prime Minister who with all the handicaps of a delicate health has put substance into the achievement of August 15, 1947, who has made the name of Indian Freedom not only worth fighting for but something which is both respected and feared across the borders. We make this present in order that he may see how all his great work can be undone for want of imagination by an emphasis of narrowing goals of collective endeavour and of social ambitions.

We make a present of the statement to the framers of our Constitution also, in order that they may see if any further proof were necessary — that a Constitution is to be framed not merely upon the visions entertained in the past but also upon the worthy ambitions that can be pursued in the future. It is time that our Constitution framers realized that this was hardly the occasion for encashing their promissory notes for not merely the currency but the credit structure of the political ideology in the country has changed during the past three years. We no longer emphasize the two-fold allegiance of the citizens' loyalty in a Federal State under a loose Federation as we did in the regime of the Government of India Act of 1935, but a common, undivided, vigilant and enlightened loyalty to a new and unified India that seeks to obtained her rightful place, having put her own house in order, in the comity of nations.

HALF-TRUTHS & MISSTATEMENTS

We have stressed the fact that the statement comes from the Law Minister of the Government of India, because we feel that it adds weight neither to the dignity of the high office of a Cabinet Minister of the Central Government nor to the impartiality of an administrator who, while in office, ought to avoid polemics especially in regard to matters which are outside the sphere of his Ministry. It is true that of this failing the Law Minister alone is not guilty. Other Ministers have — and at least once even the Governor-General has — tried to inflict upon the people the benefit of their conclusions on such controversial issues as nationalisation and currency policies.

But it is not merely this for which we take such strong objection to the Law Minister's statement. We shall soon proceed to show how a political leader and a lawyer of considerable standing and a writer in the past of two well-known books on Indian Provincial Finance and Currency has indulged in "argumenta ad homina". Page 28: "Those Gujarati professors like Vakils and Dantwallas.....have not thought of finding ways and means for protecting capitalists of Gujarat against the working classes of Gujarati") half truths, (Pages 19/20: e.g. "There is no unanimity on this question, of the percentage of the Marathi-speaking population of Bombay. So this is not the ground for excluding Bombay from Maharashtra") and misstatements (Page 27: "That the industry of Bombay was built up by the skill and enterprise of Europeans only"). Indeed, Part IV of his statement to which he devotes nearly two-thirds of its space, it is an amazing piece of logic, vituperation and special pleading (Pages 27/38: e.g. Where he wants to remove the impression that Prof. Gadgil's adversaries carried the day).

It is not the object of this writer to indulge in a diatribe of a person or persons to which the Law Minister's statement has exposed itself, for example, by attributing malice in the case of one writer (Page 31) or supposed recantation of a plea (not known to the Hon. Minister) in the case of two others (Pages 31/32). Let us in the first instance refer to the principle of language as a determinant of nationhood and the effects which linguistic provinces would have on the policy.

EFFECTS OF LOOSE FEDERATION

It is extremely interesting to note that the Law Member realizes the dangers to which the creation of linguistic provinces would expose the new State. "It may lead to a break-up of India. Instead of remaining united, India may end in becoming Europe — faced with the prospect of chaos and disaster". He is further opposed to the use of the language of the province as the official language. "I have the strongest objection to the language of the province being made its official language where it happens to be different from the language of the Centre". He is aware of the fact that his suggestion runs counter to the conception of linguistic provinces in vogue. In spite of this, in the name of democracy, he makes a plea for linguistic provinces, because (i) some other provinces like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa already exist as linguistic provinces, (ii) the situation in the non-linguistic provinces has become threatening, (iii) under the new Constitution the provinces would be truly autonomous. It may be emphasized that when he rules out the language of the Province as the official language, he is knocking the bottom out of the claim of re-aligning of provincial boundaries on the basis of language. Further, while he is aware of the dangers of loose Federation he emphasises the autonomy of the Province as against the Centre and this is in the name of Democracy. He is obviously, therefore, in favour of a loose Federation. The present writer is aware of the difficulties of the Union Powers Committee in re-considering the nature of the Federation after the disappearance of the Cabinet Mission Plan and the efforts to frame a Constitution for the Union of India after Partition. There lurks in some minds still a plea that the old ideas of Provincial Autonomy which were prevalent in the regime of the 1 Act can still be or need be incorporated in our Constitution. But it is necessary to remember the more recent trends of thought and policy in the other great Federations of the world and of the lessons which the loose Federations of Europe — even the Soviet Union — have provided to all Constitution-makers of the future. For instance, it has been shown how in Europe a loose Federation may be a precursor of a subtle kind of Fascism resulting in a hegemony of one or two units over the rest of the Federation. But, quite apart from this, have the recent years in our own country not provided an adequate lesson for the need of building up as strong a Federation as possible in the interests of political organization, of social peace and of administrative efficiency? May we ask the Law Minister why the widest sovereign powers should be given to the Provinces under the new Constitution (Page 5)? Secondly, how has the situation in non-linguistic provinces become "exasperating if not dangerous"? How could they hold out a threat that their exclusive force would re-enact the history of the old Turkish Empire or the Austro-Hungarian empire in our land? It is to this kind of threat to which we have directed the attention of our Constitution framers in our opening paragraphs. What are the forces who are intent upon making the situation "exasperating if not dangerous"? Is it too late to suggest that these forces need be promtly detected, exposed and brought to book in the urgent interests of the country?

(To be continued)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Welcome Resolution

The lengthy and comprehensive resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress is a document calculated to dispel apprehensions from all possible quarters, political, communal, industrial or any other, that the leading party in the State, now that success has crowned the movement it had launched, might assume a too narrow, dictatorial or unrealistic attitude towards the multifarious problems confronting the people. Its declarations of policy are broadbased on the fundamental principles of an enlightened and progressive democracy. In fact the policies and programmes broadly outlined in the resolution conform in almost every respect to those which are sought to be laid down in the constitution of the Indian Union. "The destiny of Hyderabad", says the resolution, "should be primarily decided by the people of Hyderabad." It envisages the setting up of a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise and joint electorates at the earliest occasion. It will be that Assembly which will decide all fundamental issues, including the future status of the Nizam and the merger or otherwise of the State with the Indian Union. In the event of the Assembly deciding to keep the State as an integral unit of administration for any period, its constitution will safeguard the rights of minorities, their religion, culture and language and provide for equality of opportunity for all. But, it will be "Janata Raj" in its full significance and not the domination of a majority over the minorities. The abolition of untouchability and other social evils and a square deal to labour, together with the ending of the Jagirdari and Zamindari systems and nationalisation of basic and key industries are envisaged. The statement is calculated to hearten every well-wisher of Hyderabad.

A Bigger Strike Threat

It is grave news that the National Executive Committee of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation has resolved to call upon port and dock workers at all Indian ports to strike work from December 18. It is true that a strike ballot has yet to be held in November, but it will be wise for Government to devise early measures either to avert the threatened strike or to end it soon if it comes off at all. The Committee states that its demands were submitted to Government in May last but that Government has failed to take any decision in the matter so far. The public would like to know from the Executive Committee or Government what those demands are and form their own opinion about their fairness. In any case the methods of arbitration or conciliation or adjudication should be tried as and when necessary without undue delay. It should be noted in this connection that the Bombay dock workers' demands are already before the Conciliation Board and its decision should not be allowed to be sabotaged by dock workers elsewhere.

Tragic Failure

It is tragic and perturbing news that the attempt of the "neutral" members of the Security Council to solve the Berlin dispute between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union has failed. All the details of what happened at the fateful meeting have not been given. But from what the report says, the statement of the U.S. delegate, Dr. Jessup, does not seem unjustified when he declared that a Soviet veto would place the responsibility for failure "squarely and unavoidably" on the Soviet Union. It is, quite frankly, difficult to appreciate the Soviet attitude. The Soviet Union's original case, it is quite true, was based on the argument that the Security Council had no jurisdiction. That was, unofficially if not officially, given up when M. Vyshinsky participated in behind-the-scene discussions with Dr. Bramuglia and even suggested amendments and modifications on behalf of the Kremlin, to the several draft formulae of the "neutrals." In fact, this participation went on till virtually the last minute. It was, therefore, no use bringing the original objection as an argument for exercising the veto.

Disturbing Outlook

Another point, which M. Vyshinsky had made, was that there was no "blockade" of Berlin. The neutrals accommodated the Soviet Union by referring to travel and other "restrictions" which are not denied by the Soviet Union. Nor is it denied that the "restrictions" were provoked by the introduction into their own zones of their own currencies by the Western Powers. A compromise formula was drafted which involved the immediate withdrawal, of the "restrictions", to be followed at ten days' interval by the introduction of the Soviet mark as Berlin's sole currency and—another demand of the Soviet Union itself—a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the whole Geman problem. Time is obviously necessary for the substitution of one currency by another. And a ten days' period is not at all long. In the circumstances one cannot help regretting the exercise of the veto by the Soviet Union. A great and fairly impartial effort to achieve a satisfactory compromise has thus been brought to nought. And the blow struck at the compromise effort is going to have very serious repercussions on an international situation which has already deteriorated so gravely. That is the thought that must profoundly disturb a very anxious world.

Timely Statement

M. Lauginie, Political Adviser to the French India Government, has made a timely statement on the unpleasant situation that has been created by the unwise decision of the French Government to proceed with the elections which are to decide the issue of the future of the French settlements in this country. The conciliatory tone of the statement is welcome as an augury of a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the problem which confronts both France and India at this juncture. That the French Government should have declined to accept the friendly suggestion of the Government of India for the postponement of the elections for a short while and for the stationing of a few Indian observers at the elections, was most unfortunate. Evidently, the fetish of "prestige", born of an imperialistic outlook, stood in the way of the acceptance of such a simple request from a country which, as France must readily admit, is as vitally interested in the question at issue as herself. The result of the ill-advised attitude taken up by the French Government is now well known. If the supercilious attitude is persisted in, the consequences are bound to be more unpleasant and the present smooth and friendly relations between the Governments and peoples of the two countries are likely to take an undesirable turn, and this must be prevented by statesmen on both sides.

Bungling By "Men On The Spot"

Our own impression is that the French Government has been badly advised by its representatives on the spot, who, because of the promised support of certain Communistic elements in the settlements would appear to have felt confident that a vote for the continuance of the French hold on these settlements could be successfully manoeuvred. But like most "men on the spot" French officials at Pondicherry and elsewhere were unable to see beyond their noses. They failed to realise that the people of a free India would not tolerate any longer any foreign country's grip on territory which is an integral part of itself. It is to be hoped that counsels of sanity rather than those prompted by a false sense of prestige will guide French official circles in future. The admission by M. Lauginie that a major political issue, like the merger of the settlements with India, cannot be decided through municipal elections is welcome. He has suggested instead tripartite negotiations, among the representatives of the French and Indian Governments and of French India people's representatives. Such a course must be pursued immediately. Those who will be spokesmen of the people in French India, however, must be such as are thoroughly representative and in a position to deliver the goods, and not merely adventurers or stooges of caucuses working behind the scenes.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PARIS, Oct. 25:—The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg today attended the third meeting of the Consultative Council of the Western Union, which opened here in the "Parrot Room" of the French Foreign Office

—Reuter.

* * *

Hinting to the British Press at a deadlock regarding Kashmir, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "I have met Prime Minister Nehru but, unfortunately, we are where we have been since October 1947."

What, has Pakistan been occupying the present May 48 "defensive positions" inside Kashmir since October 1947?

* * *

Mr. Liaquat Ali said he would accept a plebiscite although "I would be entitled to say that there need be no question of a plebiscite because Kashmir geographically, culturally and economically belongs to Kashmir."

We beg Mr. Liaquat Ali, on behalf of Pakistan, not to lay down the law so rashly. He must not be allowed to destroy Pakistan's case about its "acceding State" of Junagadh.

* * *

"I shall", declared Mr. Liaquat Ali finally, "never be a party to handing over 32 lakh Muslims to India by coercion (sic)."

Let not the other mere 350 or 400 lakh Muslims unjustly misunderstand Mr. Liaquat Ali or nurse a grievance against him. After all they cannot hand themselves over to Pakistan with the necessary qualifying requisites, namely, territory and resources for the benefit of Pakistan and, therefore, what else can Mr. Liaquat Ali do for these 350 or 400 lakhs except to hand them over to the championship of genocide-mongers with tremendous profit to—whom?

* * *

A South African Indian deputation has been refused permission to proceed to Paris because, as the South African Minister of the Interior explained, "non-official intervention would serve no useful purpose and might even be misunderstood."

It would certainly have been "misunderstood' as indicating that Indians in South Africa are not joyously behind Dr. Malan in his policy of reducing them to pariahs.

* * *

Dr. Malan has informed the Union Assembly that South Africa had refused to ask the U.N. for permission to incorporate South-West Africa because his Government thought it could take steps by legislation "or otherwise" to bring the two territories together.

What a pity India is committed now and for the future to other policies, otherwise the Indian Government might have decided to take steps by legislation or otherwise to incorporate South Africa into the Indian Union.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Calwell, Australian Defence Minister, is reported to have declared that "the admission of Japanese to any part of Australia will not even be considered while the present Government is in power."

As Japs or as Orientals?
But we forget. As both, of course.

* * *

Just before the final vote and Soviet veto on Berlin in the Security Council, the U.S. delegate, Dr. Jessup, said that a Soviet veto would place the responsibility for failure "squarely and unavoidably" on the Soviet Union.

Thereafter?

* * *

Washington report: President Truman today accused Republican Presidential candidate, Thomas Dewey, of playing politics with the Palestine problem.

He wouldn't like competition, would he?

* * *

Having made that accusation, Mr. Truman assured the Jews he still favoured partition on a basis acceptable to them.

Thus making clear what and how he doesn't want Dewey to play.

OPEN AIR

In my garden I have often come across a little cluster of white hairs with a minute knob at the end of each, sometimes on a leaf or sometimes even on a wall. These little knobbed hairs were a mystery to me for a long time until, one day, I suddenly saw a picture of them in an insect book and read that they were the stalked eggs of the Lacewing Fly, which, in its adult stage, was already quite familiar to me. The Lacewing Fly is a very small delicate insect, about a quarter of an inch in length, with gauzy pale green wings and green body and metallic gold eyes, and it may often be seen on our rose trees or on other trees in the garden. Like the Ladybird Beetle it is a good friend of the gardener, for its food consists of the Aphis or Greenfly which ruins so many of our plants by sucking the juices from the young tender shoots, and wherever the Aphis abounds, there you will find the Lacewing Fly and probably also its small green Larvae.

LACE WING FLY

D. R.

ARABS & JEWS ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF PALESTINE TRUCE VIOLATION

Security Council Adjourns Till Thursday After Hearing Egypt's Charges: Fighting Spreads To Central Iraqi Front

PARIS, OCT. 26, (REUTER): MOHAMED FAUZI BEY, EGYPTIAN DELEGATE, TOLD AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HERE TODAY: "I HAVE JUST BEEN TALKING TO CAIRO, AND I CAN TELL YOU THAT AT THIS VERY MINUTE FIGHTING IS STILL GOING ON IN THE NEGEV."

The Council, called together to discuss Egypt's charges that Jews had violated the Palestine truce, adjourned until Thursday in spite of an Egyptian plea to continue the session.

COUNCIL TO ACT AFTER PROPER CONSIDERATION

Mr. Warren Austin, the Chairman, declared: "In due time and after proper consideration, the Security Council will act. But it cannot be lashed into action by charges of bias."

Mr. Aubrey Eban (Israel) said the Egyptians did not possess "any substantive right in the Negev" which he claimed as "by right part of the sovereign state of Israel."

"The Negev, which has emerged from a straitjacket, cannot now return to crippling confusion," he declared.

The Egyptian complaint, sent to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie, declared the Jews were "constantly and increasingly violating the truce", and said Egyptian troops would have "to take the necessary counter-measures unless the Security Council Acts in time".

IMPORTANT NEW FACTOR

Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Acting Mediator, said an important new factor in the situation was that both sides had unconditionally accepted the truce supervisors' decision on the passage of Jewish convoys to their Negev settlements.

"There is no doubt the Egyptians would have been able to gain advantage from being able to starve out the Jewish colonies in the Negev without the hazard of military action", he added.

The Council also heard a written Jewish claim that Lebanese forces had broken the truce in Galilee.

JEWS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF TRUCE?

Ahmed Mohammed Kachaba, Egyptian Foreign Minister, said: "We desired peace but the Zionists dreamed only of a coquest— even at the price of peace".

M. Faud Amoun (Lebanon), and Faris Bey el Khoury (Syria) all accused the Jews of trying to take advantage of the truce to present the United Nations with a 'fait accompli.'

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) said members were all anxious to do everything to maintain the prestige of the Security Council, but it was often difficult with the limited information available.

FIGHTING SPREADS

(Fighting today spread on the Central Iraqi front in Palestine at Gilboa and Megidde with extensive shelling and machinegun fire from Iraqi forces, a Jewish source in Haifa reported.

A United Nations spokesman announced artillery and mortar fire from both Jews and Arabs yesterday and today in the vicinity of Jenin, in the Arab triangle on the Central Front).

Administrative Affairs Of Hyderabad State

TASK BEFORE HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (UPI) —It is understood that the proposed Conference on Hyderabad, scheduled to be held in Bombay on October 29 and 30 will discuss various administrative affairs of the State. The question about the form in which the present Standstill Agreement with Hyderabad will be replaced on its expiry is also likely to come up for discussion. It is believed that the Conference may also review matters relating to financial affairs of the State in the light of investigations which have been in progress and the activities of the members of the Laik Ali Ministry.

Besides Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, the Conference is expected to be attended by Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary, States Ministry, Mr H. M. Patel, Secretary, Defence Ministry, Mr. D. S. Bakhale, Chief Civil Administrator of Hyderabad and other officials of the Hyderabad administration.

SWAMI RAMANAND FOR BOMBAY

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Oct. 26 (API).—Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress Committee, is expected to leave Hyderabad for Bombay next Sunday for consultations with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, acting Prime Minister of India.

The Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress at the third day session this morning, decided to appoint an inquiry committee to investigate the case of four State Congress men who were suspended in last May by the Action Committee for allegedly engaging themselves in compromise talks with the then Nizam's Government.

OVER 2000 PATHANS & AFGHANS LEAVE STATE

Over 2000 Afghans and Pathans have so far left Hyderabad State in pursuance of the Military Governor's directive that Frontier tribesmen of Non-Hyderabad domicile should return to their native places, official sources stated here today.

TEMPLES OPEN TO HARIJANS

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 26.—Many historic and important temples in the State will be thrown open to the Harijans during the Divali days, in response to the appeal of the State Congress.

The famous temple at Bahadurpura will be thrown open on October 27. The entry will be made by the Harijans led by the State Congress President, Swami Ramanand Tirth, and members of the Working Committee.

SHEOBULLAH'S ASSASSINATORS ARRESTED

Syed Mohsin Raza, a Razakar, has been arrested by the Nizam's police in connection with the murder by Razakars last August of Mr. Sheobullah Khan, Editor of the Nationalist Urdu daily "Imroz."

Raza, as also Abdul Munim Khan, the other accused in the case are understood to have deposed before the sixth City Magistrate of Hyderabad that they had acted under instructions of the Razakar high command. The 22-year-old Abdul Munim Khan is stated to claim descent from the Nawab of Carnatic.

Faqir Mohammed, President of the Ittehad Muslimeen Majlis, was arrested yesterday at Mahboobnagar along with several other Razakars.

A sum of Rs. 3,28,280 in Hyderabad currency was destroyed at the Hyderabad State Bank, Nanded, by the District and Bank authorities during the state of emergency, says a press note issued by the Hyderabad Government.

RESERVE BANK TENDERS

BOMBAY, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): A communique from the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay says: "Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1948. Total amount offered was Rs. 91,00,000 :—(Rupees ninety-one lakhs only). Tenders at Rs. 99-13-0 and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 91,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1948, up to 11 a.m. at Bombay, and up to the close of business on Tuesday, the 2nd November, 1948, at other centres (Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras). Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 5th November, 1948. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 22nd October, 1948 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 74,50,000 (Rupees seventy-four lakhs, and fifty thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Think Only Of India

RAJAJI'S APPEAL AT GWALIOR MEETING

GWALIOR, Oct. 25, (delayed) (A. P.I.): Thousands of people occupying every nook and corner cheered and broke the cordon when His Excellency Mr. Rajagopalachari stood on the balcony of the ancient palace of the Scindias at Gorkhi and addressed them this morning soon after his arrival at Gwalior.

The President of the Municipal Committee presented to Rajaji the citizens' address in a silver casket.

Rajaji in his speech appealed to the people "to be united and think not of an individual or a family or a community or a state but to think only of the Union and of India."

BE CENTRAL INSPIRATION FOR ALL INDIA

Later in the evening, His Excellency was entertained to a garden party given in his honour by the Madhya Bharat Government.

Replying to a welcome address by the Prime Minister, Pandit Liladhar Joshi, His Excellency said: "You are not Madhya Bharat, simply because you are territorially in the middle of India. You have to be the central inspiration for all India."

RAJAJI BACK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (API): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, returned here this evening from Gwalior after visiting the Union of Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Madhyabharat and Baroda.

GOODS HELD UP IN PAKISTAN

Steps To Facilitate Early Release

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (API): Agreement exists between India and Pakistan that imported goods "shipped to and paid for in either dominion before December 31, 1947 out of the undivided exchange account—should be allowed to be re-exported to the other dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that dominion, says a press note.

This was one of the decisions reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference in Karachi in May 1948, when the question of securing the release of goods intended for India but originally imported into Karachi was considered.

While certain quantities of such goods are being released, considerable difficulty—often of a procedural character—is still being experienced by merchants in India whose goods have been so held up. In order to facilitate the early release of such goods, persons, or firms whose consignments are still under detention should apply for export permits to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, with the necessary documentary evidence including bill credit, exporters invoice, customs bill of entry, and bank certificate regarding the place, date and mode of payment.

They should also send copies of their applications to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Damodar Mahal, New Town, Karachi.

Stop Press

CONGRESS A "BRAIN TRUST"

MADRAS, Oct. 26, (API): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya today described the Congress as a "Brain Trust" and "Second Chamber" which, while not interfering with the day to day administration of the country, had the power "to check, review and revise" the administrative machinery wherever it went wrong. He was speaking at a reception at the Rajaji Hall.

Dr. Pattabhi leaves Madras for Delhi by air tomorrow morning.

REVOLT IN SHAN STATES

RANGOON, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Insurgents are reported to be planning to organise a revolt in the Shan States, east of the temple city of Mandalay, according to a Government communique released here today.

PANIC SPREADS IN MAHE

CALICUT, Oct. 26 (API).—Panic was spreading among the people of Mahe today after French naval ratings off a cruiser anchored two miles out at sea had landed and taken a short survey of the town before returning to the ship. All shops in the settlement remained closed today and the people were understood to have decided to ask the Government of India to intervene and relieve the present tension.

GREAT SCOPE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Bombay Finance Minister's Plea

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing the 36th annual general body meeting of the Social Service League this evening at the Servants of India Society, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay, said that there was a great scope for social service in India. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, President of the League presided.

Referring to the staggering problems of poverty, ignorance, squalor and disease facing the country, he said that the problems could be solved by Government. But, the Finance Minister pointed out that in a highly and efficiently planned society, every question could not be left to the State. Therefore, there was a scope for workers inspired with humanitarian principles in India for social work for the entire good of the community.

Commending the good work done by the League, Mr. Mehta appealed to the public to give all help to such organisations. He remarked that the League had a great future and added that they needed trained men more than finances for social service.

In the course of his presidential address, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi who had been an honorary member of the League. The speaker pointed out that Gandhiji's life served "as an inspiration to us all." He added that that the best way to commemorate his memory was to assimilate his spirit of service, and "let his life's teachings guide us all in our future undertakings."

He observed that the League was slowly recovering from the financial set back given by the recent communal disturbances in the City. The financial conditions of the League were however far from satisfactory.

The annual report of the work done by the League which was placed before the meeting said that as the situation in the City took a normal turn, it became possible for the League to resume its activities in almost all the fields during the year 1947. The report referred to the progress made by the Marathi Night High School, Textile Technical School, Travelling Free Library, Mahila Seva Mandal Workingmen's Institute and other activities of the League.

The report was adopted by the meeting.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri was re-elected as President of the League for the coming year. Mr. N. M. Joshi was elected as General Secretary and Mr. K. J. Dubhas and Mrs. K. Shuffi Tyabji as Vice-Presidents of the League.

NEHRU TO ADDRESS U. N. ON FRIDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

sister, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Moscow and head of her country's U. N. delegation. He was joined at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata.

Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Tata were among those who welcomed Pandit Nehru at Le Bourget aerodrome.

Pandit Nehru, according to latest information, is likely to leave Paris on November 2 instead of November 1 as earlier planned. The whole of his programme of private and public engagements is unlikely to be announced, but already a group of semi-public functions has been arranged.

LUNCHEON TO DELEGATES

In his official capacity as the Prime Minister of India, he will hold a luncheon for United Nations delegates at the Ritz Hotel, Paris, on Saturday evening. It is estimated that a thousand United Nations and other guests may attend.

On present schedule, the Prime Minister plans to entertain Asian Foreign Ministers to Luncheon in two groups on Friday and Saturday, and it is understood he will hold a reception for the representatives of Latin American countries on Monday.

These arrangements became known only this evening, and are subject to final confirmation.

Pandit Nehru during his visit will —as on his two-day visit to Paris last week-end—have private talks with many leading United Nations personalities.

LIAQUAT'S ARRIVAL

The Pakistan delegation here was preparing for the arrival tomorrow of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, who will stay until the beginning of next month and, like Pandit Nehru, take the opportunity to make several contacts.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, will give a reception in the Prime Minister's honour at the Hotel Crillon on Thursday.

IMPORT OF CAUSTIC SODA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—The Government of India have decided to suspend the issue of licences for the import of caustic soda and soda ash from dollar and hard currency countries, says a Commerce Ministry press note.

DEMANDS OF DOCK WORKERS

Stevedores' Reply To Conciliation Board

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Stevedores' Association filed their reply to the demands made by the Dock Workers Union at the resumed sitting of the Conciliation Board appointed by the Government of India to settle the dispute between the Stevedores Companies and dock workers.

The chairman of the Board, Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, presided. All members of the Board, were present.

According to the Stevedores' Association, the demand presented by the Dock Workers' Union could not be acceeded to for various reasons advanced in their reply.

Taking the first demand of the Union, namely, the abolition of the existing system of employing workers through middlemen known as "Sardarngs" and recruitment of workers directly by the Stevedore Companies the Association is of opinion that till the scheme for decasualisation of dock labour is introduced, the Stevedore Companies has to recruit labour through the middlemen whenever the demand for dock labour is more than the registered labour.

Referring to the second demand of the Union, namely, that workers should be paid Attendance Allowance of rupee one each per day when no work is offered to them by the Companies, the Association says that it is not possible to pay such allowance as long as workers continue to work elsewhere on such days.

Thirdly, the Union demanded that workers should be employed on double shift of eight hours' day and six hours' night. But the Association states that working hours for members of the Association are identical with the Bombay Port Trust.

Replying to the fourth demand of the Union for the an increase in wages and Dearness Allowance, the Association is of opinion that since July 10, 1948, conditions have not arisen for increasing wages and dearness allowance to dock workers Companies is on par with the Bombay Port Trust, the Association adds.

The Association is generally of opinion that the demands of the Union cannot be acceded to, because no such circumstances have arisen to go beyond the scope of the agreement already arrived at in July 1948 between the Stevedores' Association and the Dock Workers' Union.

In the course of its proceedings today, a point was raised by a member of the Board, Mr. N. V. Phadke, enquiring whether the chairman of the Board, who is also the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India can submit a separate report to the Government apart from the Board's report on the dock workers' dispute. But, the chairman said that he would not submit any such report in his capacity as the Chief Labour Commissioner until the report of the Conciliation Board is published by the Government.

The Board will meet again tomorrow afternoon at the Secretariat.

INDO-SWEDISH TRADE TALKS

Delegation To Arrive In December

BOMBAY, Oct. 26, (API): Mr. N Ihre, Economic Adviser to the Swedish Embassy in London, and Mr. H. Swedberg Assistant Managing Director of the General Export Association of Sweden, are expected to arrive in India early in December to discuss with the Indian Government questions relating to Indo-Swedish trade.

Their visit to India will follow financial discussions in London between Sweden and the United Kingdom in regard to Sweden's trade with the sterling area. The discussions, scheduled to be held in November, will centre round the possible releases of the Swedish Kronor and the sterling for mutual trade. The Swedish delegation later visiting India will draw a list of the commodities which could be exchanged between the two countries.

The Swedish Vice-Counsul in Bombay, Mr. Marc Giron, who is in charge of the Swedish Consulate General at present, told the Associated Press of India today that Swedish industrial and business life was anxious to renew old connection snapped during the period of war and subsequent exchange difficulties and eastablish new ones.

MOUNTBATTEN LEAVES FOR MALTA

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Lord Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India, left here today for Malta to take up his appointment of Flag Officer Commanding, first Cruiser Squadron.

CONGRESS WILL WORK FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Dr. Pattabhi Says That The Present Moment Is "Crucial In Nation's Progress"

MADRAS, Oct. 26 (API).—In an interview to the Associated Press of India, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya whose election as President of the Indian National Congress is expected to be announced officially by the A.I.C.C. tomorrow said:

"This is obviously a crucial moment in our nation's progress, and it shall be our endeavour to hold aloft the banner of Gandhiism and of composite secular nationalism, and keep the Flag flying high and long."

Dr. Pattabhi said, "I desired the election to be free from canvassing and controversy. Of controversy there was none. But, I am afraid, the same cannot be said of canvassing. That only shows that the election was fought on an ideological basis, not on personal grounds. It shall be our endeavour to hold aloft the banner of Gandhiism."

NATION STIRRED TO ACTION

"In the announcement of the result of the election I felt my first duty is to thank Sri Rajendra Babu for his arduous efforts to make this election an uncontested one, and Sri Shankar Rao, Prafullah Babu and Kripalaniji for their ready response to such efforts. Perhaps it is well that the contest has taken place—and this for various reasons—chief amongst which is that it has, once in a way, stirred the whole nation and moved it to thought and action.

"My thanks are due to all the Provincial Congress Committees for the uneventful way in which the election has been conducted.

"I do not look upon this election from the stand-point of an individual, a province or a region."

Dr. Pattabhi continued: "Life is a series of concentric circles in which mentally we are capable of expanding to the farthest spaces and contracting to the nearest distances like the pupil of the eye, or like the circles in the waters of a pond stirred by a stone, from the first person singular "I" to the posessive "mine"—it may be a person, a family, a village, a district, province or the whole nation. From this limited range we are progressing to a Commonwealth in which India shall be a sovereign independent Republic, and then to the Parliament of man and the federation of the world which was the dream of poets like Tennyson and prophets like Gandhi.

"We can have no better instrument of national or human uplift than the sword of truth and the shield of non-violence which he had all along employed with humility for inspiration and human happiness for objective."

Dr. Pattabhi concluded, "It shall be the earnest study of the Congress to enlarge the ever lengthening spiral of human progress so as to attain the ideal of universal peace and fellowship."

CONGRESS SESSION

Santhanam Erplains Railway Facilities

JAIPUR, Oct. 25, (API): The railway arrangement proposed for the forthcoming Congress session at Jaipur next December were explained this evening by Mr. Santhanam, Minister of State, Transport and Railways at a press conference. He said that the site selected provided fundamental difficulty as Jaipur was on meter guage while on all sides near about the broad guage system was working. Therefore no direct trains to Jaipur were possible. The railway administration proposed to run three special trains to Jaipur from Delhi, Agra, Ajmer and Sawai Madhopur every day from 15th December and these 12 trains will supplement the eight trains already coming to Jaipur from the above four stations. These 20 trains would bring 20,000 passengers every day which was the maximum capacity. In addition efforts were being made for organising road transport which was also difficult on account of undeveloped road connections and paucity of vehicles. If necessary, the journey by train within 50 miles radious from Jaipur will be prohibited, thus giving more facilities to distant passengers.

Asked about the co-ordinating or different railway systems working in Rajputana, Mr. Santhanam said that it involved the question of juridiction which can only be solved by a provision in the constitution or agreement with the State concerned. If the States were willing to agree to co-ordinate the working of their railways with those of the Central Government there would be no difficulty in co-ordinating the whole system and providing more convenient railway service to the people of the province.

Mr. Santhanam promised to look into local difficulties including diversion of the Delhi Mail via Jaipur and postal service on the passenger train passing through Jaipur.

U. N. BETTER THAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Things Would Have Been Much Worse Without It, Says Jehu

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Addressing Bombay Rotarians at Green's Hotel today, Mr. Ivor S. Jehu, Editor of the "Times of India", expressed the view that "bad as the world situation is at present, things would have been much worse had the United Nations not existed." He said that the trouble in Indonesia and Kashmir would have developed into full-fledged wars if the U. N. had not used their influence in these places.

Mr. Jehu observed that though the U.N. was not an organisation "which could arouse much popular enthusiasm", yet, he had more faith in it than he had in the League of Nations. Unlike the League of Nations which was "based on vague ideals unrelated to facts," the United Nations gave specific attention to the economic and material prosperity of nations.

GRANT OF LICENSE FOR FIREARMS IN E. BENGAL

Minority Community Deputation's Protest

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26, (API): The present policy of the Government of East Bengal was to grant licenced for firearms among the communities on population basis, rather than on the basis of wealth and property as has been the practice hitherto, said the acting Premier, Mr. Nurul Amin, when a deputation of Congress waited upon him on October 23, and placed before him the various grievences of the minority community, including the seizure of licenced firearms. The Minister said that some of the seized guns would be given to the Muslims licensees and the ansars and semi-defence militiamen. The Congress deputationists, It is stated, protested against this new policy of the Government.

Other grievances placed before the Premier by the deputationists related to recent house searches and arrests under the Special Powers Act, requisitioning of houses, alleged occupation of houses by members of the majority community and discriminatory treatment by officers in some cases. The Premier assured the deputationists that he would enquire into their grievances and take necessary action.

Talks On E. Bengal Refugee Problems

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26 (API): India's Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, held a conference with representatives of the West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Governments today on East Bengal refugees problems.

Mr. Saxena will visit some training centres of refugees today and will leave for Delhi tomorrow.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

35,000 Under Training At Different Centres

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (UPI): Nearly 35,000 cadets of the Indian National Cadet Corps are now receiving training for a two-year course in more than 59 centres in different parts of the country under an expert military training staff provided by the Indian Army, it is learnt.

The Corps, which has been raised from all Provinces in India and from major States, has now two Divisions, Senior and Junior, the former comprising 15,000 cadets and the latter 20,000.

The third Division of the Corps, a Girls' Division, is likely to be raised sometime early next year from amongst girl students of colleges and schools. The initial strength of this Division may by 2,000.

CONTROL OF DESERT LOCUSTS

Seven-day Conference In Teheran

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (API): India's contribution to the control of desert locusts and its research in that line were discussed at a seven-day-conference of locust experts from India, the middle-east, Pakistan and Iran held at Tehhan.

The conference was opened by the Iranian Minister for Agriculture.

Dr. G. D. Baweja India's representative at the conference, outlined the activities of the desert locust in India between 1944 and 1948.

Referring to the programme of work for the year 1948-49 Dr. Baweja indicated that it was intended to intensify vigilance in the desert area of Rajputana and to prevent an incipient swarm in that area.

The conference discussed the desirability of uniform method of prevention in the Middle East Iroia, Pakistan and Iran so that the locust position in these areas might be easily understood and so that in time of common danger, control measures might be effectively employed in the outbreak centres.

R

KUBER GOVIND was convicted for importing Bajri and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo further one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MANOHARSING BHULBHAJ was convicted for transporting cotton cloth and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo further one month's simple imprisonment.

MUTT AND JEFF—You Even Have To Paint The Barn Down On The Farm By BUD FISHER

YOU SHOULD HAVE A LADDER WHEN YOU PAINT A BARN!
HERE ARE SOME BOXES!
JEFF, HAND ME ANOTHER BOX! I CAN'T QUITE REACH THE TOP!
SURE!
YOU BOOB! NOT THE ONES I'M STANDIN' ON!
YOU WASN'T STANDIN' ON THIS ONE, MUTT! IT WAS ON THE BOTTOM!
Fisher

ACHIEVING INDUSTRIAL HARMONY THROUGH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

"Causes Of Industrial Peace" Analyzed

A three-year project analysing the "causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining" has been completed under the auspices of the National Planning Association (NPA), a non-profit organization in the United States composed of representatives of labor, business, agriculture and the professions. The project findings will be released over the coming months in a series of separate case studies of 15 companies in major United States industries including steel, chemicals, aircraft, glass, paper, textiles and food.

Selection of companies for the study was made by a project committee headed by Clinton S. Golden, labor adviser to the United States Economic Co-operation Administration.

The first case study, released in September, analyses 14 years of industrial harmony in the pulp and paper industry along the west coast of the United States. It covers a three-state bargaining group of two American Federation of Labor unions and 18 companies employing 15,000 workers. Particular attention is given in the report to the largest of these companies, the Crown Zellerbach Corporation which has had no work stoppages due to industrial disputes since 1934.

PROCEDURES RECEIVING ATTENTION

Among Crown Zellerbach procedures that receive attention in the report are:—

The practice of consulting foremen and union representatives on an almost unlimited range of problems;

The strengthening of the sense of security of workers by consultation with them in preparation for technological changes;

Avoidance of rigid rules in favour of a flexible approach to problems;

Bargaining at a high level, with the principles on both sides participating; and

Administration of the union contract through an effective grievance machinery.

As a result of these methods, the NPA report states, negotiations have been conducted without delay, contracts have been strictly observed, personnel turnover and absenteeism have been low, and workers have benefited from security and good wages.

The positive approach to peace by management and labor at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation has been assisted, the study reveals, by a number of favourable factors. They include a homogeneous work force, interesting jobs and regular employment in an expanding and profitable industry. It notes, however, that the essential element of success can be attributed to the "social skill of the parties to the bargaining—their willingness to work out a mutually acceptable sharing of power and rights and their attempts to preserve the maximum amount of freedom for the individual within an ordered industrial society."

NO SINGLE CURE-ALL

While offering "no single cure-all for industrial conflict", the NPA said, the studies are designed to help both businessmen and labor unions to profit from the practical experience of companies and unions who have achieved industrial peace."

Pointing out that the news of work stoppages receives the most publicity, the NPA noted that there are thousands of unpublicized cases where industrial harmony has been achieved through collective bargaining.

"It is conservative to say", the NPA added, "that in 1947, 24 out of every 25 of the 100,000 collective bargaining contracts (in the United States) were renegotiated without work stoppages."
—USIS

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT TYPES OF CONCRETE DEVELOPED IN U.S.

Superior For Roofing And Interior Walls

New lightweight types of concrete, weighing from one-sixth to one-third as much as ordinary concrete, are being developed in the United States to provide a wider range of specialized materials that may reduce the cost of constructing office buildings, apartment dwellings and homes. The U.S National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., which has been testing the new materials, says that they have two major advantages over traditional concrete: they eliminate much deadweight and provide better insulation against sound and extremes of temperatures. Certain types of lightweight concrete can be sawed and nailed together like wood.

In the new products, various minerals—such as perlite, vermiculite, pumice, foamed slag, clay, slate and shale—are substituted for sand, gravel or crushed rock used in ordinary concrete. Officials of the Concreting Materials Section of the Bureau of Standards say that while lightweight concrete is not strong enough for use in sidewalks or highways, it has proved superior for many special construction purposes such as roofing and interior walls.

The new types are lighter because they have many times as much air in them as ordinary concrete. Some of the air is incorporated during the process of mixing the materials with cement and water to make concrete, they say. However, large amounts of air are introduced by expanding the mineral substitute prior to mixing.

AN EXAMPLE

For example, vermiculite, a special type of mica, has about one million extremely thin layers to an inch. Between each layer is a thin amount of water. When the mineral is dried, ground and heated to about 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit (982 C) for four to eight seconds, the layers open out to about 15 times their original size. Vermiculite produces an excellent concrete for roofing or insulation, but possesses little structural strength, the bureau said.

If insulation is needed and some structural strength is desired, a slightly heavier concrete made with perlite is preferred. Perlite, a natural volcanic glass, is three-fourths silica. It is permeated with tiny pockets of entrapped water. When the mineral is crushed and made red-hot, the water turns to steam and puffs up the material so that it contains minute air cells.

Nature put the air cells in pumice, a frothy mineral formed by volcanic action. Ground pumice is used to make a strong concrete weighing about half as much as ordinary concrete. In addition to pumice, foamed slag, expanded clay and shale may be used where great strength and light weight are essential.

To be made useful for construction purposes, slag, produced in the manufacture of pig iron, is cooled from the molten state with water. The heat of the slag instantly turns the water into steam which, expanding enormously, puffs the slag. Clay, shale and slate are processed by being reduced to a proper fineness, then softened in a rotary kiln and heated at a temperature greater than 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,095 C.) to make them expand. These materials, bureau officials say, are excellent for use in concrete that may be subjected to extremely high temperature—USIS.

Italian Art Silk

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

	Rs.	as.	p.
150 D. October	3	2	0
150 D. November	3	2	6
120 D. Ready	2	15	0
150 D. Ready	3	2	6

20/22 YELLOW SILK

	Rs.	as.	p.
October	26	11	0
November	26	6	0
Ready	26	12	0

HOME-OWNERSHIP IN UNITED STATES

More families living in the communities and cities of the United States own their own homes than ever before, a study by the Survey Research Centre of the University of Michigan discloses. The survey, conducted for the United States Federal Reserve Board, also shows that the number of families owning homes is greater than the number renting dwellings.

According to the survey, 18,500,000 families, or 49 per cent of the total number of non-farm families in the United States, own their homes outright or are in the process of purchasing them under loan agreements. This compares with 17 million families, or 45 per cent of the total, who rent dwellings. The remaining six per cent, or two million, consist of domestic helpers and others receiving rent-free dwellings.

The ratio of home-owning families to the total number of non-farm families in the United States is eight per cent greater than in 1940, and 12 per cent above 1900, the survey said.

In this connection, United States economists state that the increase in home owning has been stimulated by U.S. Government financial aids to homeseekers. Important among these aids are the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans under which 50 per cent of the mortage on a home is insured by the U.S. Government. The value of mortgages insured by the FHA has quadrupled during the last 10 years and now totals 13,200 million dollars or about 40 per cent of all home mortgages insured since the FHA's inception in 1934. Further aid is extended by the U.S. Government to war veterans. The United States Veterans Administration guarantees home loans for veterans up to 4,000 dollars. By combining FHA and Veterans Administration loan privileges, war veterans may obtain a Government-insured low-interest loan for the entire cost of the home.

In analyzing home-ownership in the United States according to occupation of the head of the family, the survey for the Federal Reserve Board found that the proportion of home-owners was highest among managerial, self-employed and retired persons. A high proportion of home-ownership among skilled and semi-skilled, sales and clerical workers also was found.

Home-ownership is much more prevalent in small and medium-sized towns and cities than in large cities, the survey said. In places ranging in population from less than 2,500 to 50,000, the percentage of ownership ranged from 57 to 61 percent, while metropolitan areas showed 40 per cent of the population owning homes.—USIS.

WORTH STREET MARKET DULL

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, (U.P.A.): Trading was dull on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today. The most important news in print cloths was the report that the first quarter 80-yard squares were sold at 19 cents. Some houses were said to have withdrawn offerings until the price pattern could be ascertained to 19 cents. The price shows a drop of around 18 cents from the post-war highs made earlier this year.

Business in Osnaburgs was heavy in the first quarter delivery as bag trade accumulated the available supplies.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 25

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	103 XD
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960-90	113 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	113 1/2
National Bank of India	35 1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,864.

BEAUTY OF KASHMIR

Highlights Of Raza's Paintings

In his one-man show at the Bombay Art Society's salon, Mr. S. M. Raza has brought on the screens, paintings which are fresh and interesting. Mr. Raza is a talented hard-working and enterprising artist. He has consistently followed and imparted a personal touch to the style of painting which he has adopted. The present exhibition conveys a clear impression that he has not rested on his oars, but has continued to make progress in the direction which he has chosen.

Mr. Raza has the insight and vision of a true artist. He approaches his subjects with feeling and creates pleasing impressions out of them. Landscape painting is his forte, and it has brought success to his inspite of his young age.

Kashmir is the main theme of the present exhibition. Mr. Raza has captured Nature's beauty which reigns supreme in this country and has interpreted the same skilfully. The beauty-spots selected by him form a large variety of landscapes. Between them there are a few sketches which tell the woeful tale of destruction at Baramulla. No. 23 among them is very expressive.

Mr. Raza relies more upon colour for pictorial effect. Exhibits like "Paddy Mills' (16) shows skilfull handling of colours. In contrast to it a few appear to have rendered indistinct by the thickness and diffusion of colour. " Shrinagar (4) and Khreat from Jwalla Mukhi Hill (3) are noteworthy for their compositions and breadth. House boats, bridges and canals are presented in a variety of well-planned landscapes.

D. G. V.

Late Mr. Horniman

Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality passed the following resolution unanimously at the general Board meeting on 18th instant: "Resolved that the House do adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. B. G. Horniman the great Journalist and fighter for freedom, Sir Sorabji D Saklatvala, the well-known Bombay Industrialist and Director of Tata Sons Ltd. and Mr. Rama Janu Salvi, Ex-Councillor of the Municipality.

The President was authorised to send copies of the resolution to the bereaved members of their families".

All-India Institute Of Stenographers

The General Secretary of the All-India Institute of Stenographers (198 Lansdowne Road, Rash Behari Avenue P.O., Calcutta) in a press interview states that this year's All-India typewriting contest will be held on December 19, 1948, instead of on November 14, 1948, as previously announced. Entries close on November 30, 1948.

Gandhi Jayanti Essay And Elocution Competition

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes: The Sabha arranged Elocution and Essay Competition on 2nd and 3rd of October for observing Gandhi Jayanti. The names of the prize-winners are in the following order:

(a) Kovid Parichaya Group— I Elocution Competition—(1) Umakant Naringe (2) Belmati G. Date (3) Shinha S. Suvarna. II. Essay Competition—(1) Munsiff K. Pandurang (2) Ramchandra Deodhar (3) Umakant Naringe.

(b) Pravesh Prarambhic Group— I. Elocution Competition— (1) Vishwanath M. Jani (2) Radhakrishna Chhichhiya (3) Hansraj J. Gandhi.. II. Essay Competition—(1) Hansraj J. Gandhi. (2) Vrajlal P. Shah (3) Radhakrishna Chhichhiya.

Brighter Than The Sun's Light

The New York International Airport in its all-weather landing light installation has a Krypton lamp which, at peak operation, flashes with a brilliance of 9-million candle-power per sq. in. This is nine times the sun's intensity within the earth's atmosphere—'Electrical World'.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

Previous Closing	31.25
Today's Opening	31.26
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	31.14
Difference	—11

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	174	0
Silver Ready	174	0
Gold Ready	113	8
Sovereign	75	4

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila	Jan.-Feb.	599	0

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, Oct. 26.

Hundi Buying 314.
Hundi Selling 315.
Gold 110.
Silver 169.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 37-3/4
General Motor dol. 64-7/8.
United States Steel Common dol 88-1/2.
Ditto Pref. unquoted.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct 26.

Big	113	0	0
Extra Bold	114	0	0
Medium	106	0	0
Small	101	0	0
November	35	2	0
December	34	4	0
January	31	4	0
March	30	0	0
Sugar Imported Bags			1495
Sugar Exported Bags			4000

INTERIM GOVERNMENT FOR INDONESIA SOON

Dutch Parliament's Second Chamber Approves Plans: Door Open For Republic To Join

THE HAGUE, OCT. 26, (REUTER): THE SECOND CHAMBER OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT EARLY TODAY APPROVED THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO ESTABLISH AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA.

APPROVAL WAS CARRIED BY 69 VOTES TO 25.

The bill, which empowers the Government to carry out its plan, leaves the door open for the Indonesian Republic to join. It will be debated by the first chamber on Friday.

INFILTRATION ACROSS TRUCE LINE

The Dutch Army today reported from Batavia on increasing number of infiltrations across the Security Council's truce line into Dutch-controlled middle Java, south of Pekalongan.

The infiltrators were directed by a number of persons in the Republic in close touch with official Republican military authorities, the Army said.

Orders to the infiltrators to obtain supplies for Republican forces were said to have been stamped with the seal of the Republican security police, responsible for law and order in the demilitarised zone between Dutch and the Republicans.

An unofficial report from Padang, west Sumatra, said a Netherlands patrol clashed on Oct. 3 with the Republican Army near Lubukalung in the demilitarised zone.

After the republicans were driven off, the Dutch security patrol was subjected to machinegun and mortar fire, but suffered no losses.

Another Dutch army statement today said the Indonesian Communist leader Muso was now with three companies of rebel forces on the southern slopes of Mount Lawu, south-west of the former Communist stronghold of Madium

REVIEW OF 12 MONTHS' FIGHTING IN KASHMIR

(Continued from page 10)

dren. Those who escaped death, were found maimed a tell-tale evidence of the torture to which they were submitted by the raiders who sacked the town before they withdrew.

Two columns, one setting out from its base in Rajauri and another from Poonch, met at Potha, a village on the Rajauri-Thanamandi-Poonch track. After this link up, the small force penetrating into the enemy-held Mendhar Valley rescued several hundred refugees and brought them to safety. The two columns then returned to their respective bases.

In the Naushara sector, our troops captured Sadabad and Samani, two important strateic features commanding our positions around Naushahra.

Our forward most base in Jammu province is Jhangar. Under the brilliant command of the late Brigadier Mohammed Usman, Indian troops at this point repulsed repeated and determined enemy attacks. One of these attacks, claimed the life of Brigadier Usman himself, though it was beaten back with heavy casualties to the enemy.

In Poonch the Indian garrison consolidated their position and then ventured out to reach at the enemy, winkling them out of their bunkers on hill tops and clearing several villages in the area. With a view to solving the food problem of the town where large number of refugees had taken shelter, the Indian army organised grain collecting expeditions in the neighbourhood.

STEEL RING

Thus unable to pierce the Indian Army's steel ring in the west in Kashmir and southwest in Jammu, the invaders sent out columns from Gilgit into the barren, semi-arctic regions of Baltistan, with the intention of opening yet another front northeast of the Kashmir Valley. A force mainly composed of the Gilgit Scouts, the Chitralis, the Frontier Constabulary and tribals and led by Pakistan Army regulars spread over Baltistan.

One column worked its way through the Skardu region, overran the State force pickets at Kargil and Dras and infiltrated into the Sonamarg Valley—the north-eastern approach to Srinagar. The Indian Army immediately turned east and chased them out beyond the strategic Zojila Pass. Another enemy column into the Gurais on July 4, Valley, with the object of getting into the Kashmir Valley via Bandipura in the Wular Lake region. Indian troops met and beat this column back beyond Gurais, thus sealing off this passage to the Kashmir Valley.

Looking in vain for gaps in the steel ring put around the Kashmir Valley, the Pakistan-inspired invaders diverted themselves with marauding into the Buddhist province of Ladakh, desecrating and looting monasteries and villages in their path. They overwhelmed the small State force garrison at Skardu on August 14 and advanced towards Leh in the Ladakh Valley. To meet this threat, the Indian army immediately decided to reinforce the small State force garrison in Leh, that almost inaccessible town, situated at an altitude of 11,500 feet. The first contingent of Indian troops trekked their way to Leh in bitter February. Early in June, flying over 23,000 feet high Himalayan ranges, the RIAF, landed in Leh, a further small contingent of reinforcement. This was another achievement to the credit of the RIAF, as it involved flying at 23,000 feet through Himalayan ranges, with the aircraft fitted up with improvised oxygen apparatus

LADAKH VALLEY'S SAFETY ASSURED

This force in Leh, assisted by the hastily organised national militia of Ladakhi Muslims and Buddhists, routed the enemy in a series of spirited actions and pushed him back to the fringe of the Ladakh Valley, thus securing the safety of the Ladakh Valley.

Early in July, the U. N. Commission on Kashmir arrived in the Indian subcontinent. At the commencement of their labours, they appealed to both India and Pakistan not to take any step that may aggravate the situation. Though disregarded on the other side, the appeal received immediate response from the Government of India. Offensive activity on the part of Indian troops in Kashmir was suspended while the U. N. Commission was operating in the country.

On October 13, the invaders made one more desperate bid to eject our long-range penetration column out of Tithwal, hardly 18 miles from their border-base of Muzaffarabad. Repeated and fierce attacks on our positions in Tithwal were flung back by our troops. The enemy's losses in this action were 150 killed and wounded.

With the winter, once again around the corner, a general flare-up is anticipated in the Jammu province. All reports available indicate that the enemy is feverishly building up around Poonch and at Bagh as well as in Mirpur. The Indian Army is fully prepared to give them a hot reception.

Thus the twelve months of war in Jammu and Kashmir have found the invaders as far away from their objective as ever, namely, the capture of Srinagar and the possession of the vital Kashmir Valley. In Jammu they have been forced to retreat and have been contained west of a line roughly drawn from Uri in the north to Bhimbar in the south.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Cotton Ready Sind NT 83; Punjab 289; F 91; Four F 70; New Crop NT roller December delivery 79/8 to 80; and Sawgin 84/8 to 85/8.

Market easier on account of poor demand.

Yesterday's business Tota led about 3400 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 3530 bales.

Exports nil.

Cotton NT ready new crop 8/8; Desi 10; Market steadier owing to good demand.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 13600 mds. and export totalled 7190 bags for Cutch and Kathiawar.

Gold Tajabi 102/12; Sovereigns 70; Silver Coins 117. Market easier on account of poor demand.

STOCK EXCRANGE: Pakistan State Bank 100; Mohanadi Steamership (Ord.) 96; Three per cent 1960 Loan 100/8.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Oct. 26.

Wheat 27/24; Gram 14/4; Barley 15 4; Bejhar 13/12; Puwar 13; Arhar 13/8; Matar 13; Urd 18/12; Moong 19; Masoor 15/4; Gur New 18 to 16; Old 12/8 to 11; Shakkar 12/8; Future Sagar 10/4/9. Extremely steady. Crystal 37/8; Khandsari 28; Sarson 25; Tara Seed 21 to 19; Oil 67; Oilcake 9/4; Groundnut 16.

Silver Forward 166/10; Opened 166/12

Gold Forward Opened 112/4. Quite.

Tin And Copper Prices

BOMBAY. Oct 26.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Tin Magshar	61	8	0
Copper Bars Magsar	90	8	0

IMPORT OF SUDAN COTTON INTO INDIA

BOMBAY, Oct 26 (API): Nearly 25,000 bales of Sudan cotton have been imported into India so far during the current year, it is learnt.

Indian-owned steamers have been responsible for transporting all this quantity, and only recently a steamer discharged a consignment of about 4,000 bales. This may be said to have completed the Sudan cotton purchases by India under the old contract.

Under the new contract Sudan cotton is expected to start arriving in Bombay shortly.

Reserve Bank Of India

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

BOMBAY, Oct 26.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1948. Total amount offered was Rs. 91,00,000 (Rupees ninety-one lakhs only). Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 91,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1948 up to 11 a.m. at Bombay, and up to the close of business on Tuesday, the 2nd November, 1948, at other centres (Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras) Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 5th November, 1948. Other conditions are as usual

During the week ended the 22nd October, 1948, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 74,50,000 (Rupees seventy-four lakhs, and fifty-thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

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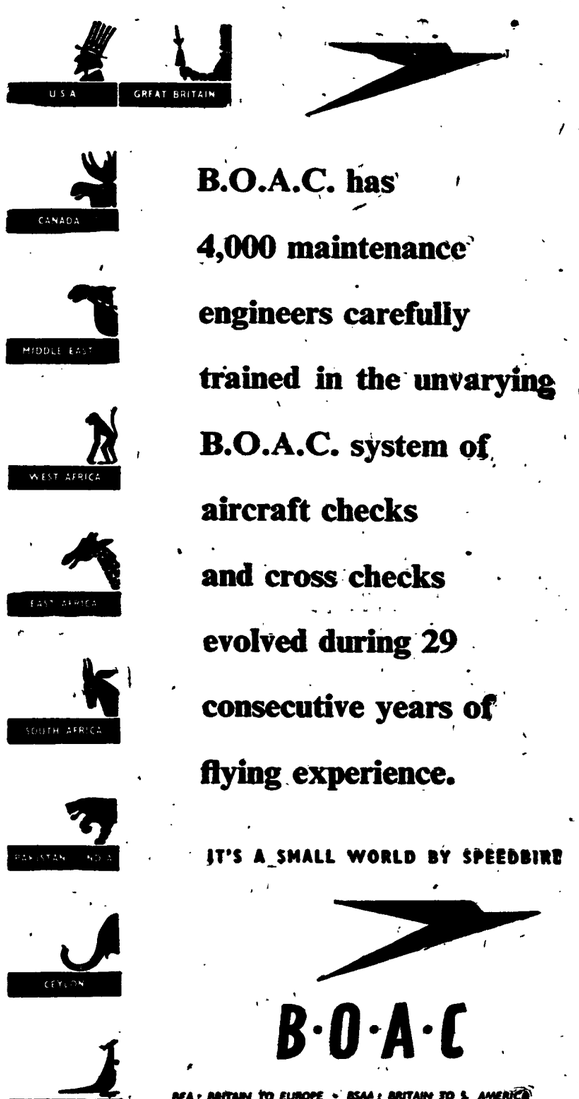

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Steel And Textile Shares Fairly Quiet On Mixed Business

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was rather adversely affected on the announcement that Goverment would issue an ordinance in the near future, regarding proposed dividend limitation. There was moderate liquidation in the market and prices recorded some further decline.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 13/12 lower at Rs. 1470 and improved to Rs. 1476/4 on scattered buying and small covering. As there was no buying support forthcoming Defrs receded to Rs. 1470 and steadied around at Rs. 1473/12. Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 290, Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 20/7, while Indian Irons were placed at Rs 24/7. Tata Steel 2nd Pref shares were quoted at Rs. 143/4.

Textile Section was fairly steady with moderate business passing Bombay Dyeings after opening at Rs. 1032. 8 came down to Rs. 1031/4 on small selling. At this level scattered buying appeared and Dyeing advanced to Rs. 1033/12 Central Indias were done at Rs. 283 8. Gokaks improved to Rs. 295 8 on scattered covering after opening at Rs. 294. Indore Malways came in business at Rs. 215, while Kohinoors fluctuated between Rs. 286 and 287 and steadied at Rs. 286/8. Mayer Mill shares found buyers at Rs. 137 8. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 188 while Swadeshis changed hands at Rs. 303

Bank Section was quiet with Barodas were quoted at Rs. 156/4, while Central Bank shares were placed at Rs. 68 8. Imperials fully paid shares were done at Rs. 1850, while partly paid shares were quoted at Rs. 456/4 after opening at Rs. 460. India Bank shares came down to Rs. 196/8 on scattered selling after opening at Rs. 199. United Commercials were done at Rs. 68.

In the Miscellaneous Section there was very little buying with Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 156 while Belapurs were steady at Rs. 253. Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 375, while Constructions were done at Rs. 192. Alcocks were steady at Rs 343/12, Tata Chemicals were placed at Rs. 14/8, while oils were in demand at Rs. 56 12. Scindia shares often changed hands at Rs. 24, while Tata Hydros were done at Rs. 165

Among Securities 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Government Loans were quoted at Rs 99/12/6, while other securities were steady.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1037 8
Kohinoor Mills (612)	288 8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	303 0
Central India Mills (4)	285 0
Simplex Mills	187 0
New Great Eastern (10)	166 0
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	295 0
Indore Malwa (12) XR	216 4
Cetury Spinning (12) XR	270 0
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	167 8
Indian Bleaching (6)	171 0
Swan Mills (20)	345 0
Piniay Mills (15)	288 0
Morarji Goculdas	501 4
Edwards Sassoon (40)	503 12
Meyer	140 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 0 9
India United Dfd. (0-2-6)	12 0
India United Ord. (0-2-6)	1-13-6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	233 12
Podar (8)	160 0
Khatau Makanji (8)	252 8
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	291 0
Tata Steel Dfd. (84-14-1)	1477 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	143 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (5)	156 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	375 0
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	253 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate 1-8)	33 8
Scindia Steam (1-4)	24 0 6
Premier Construction	191 8
Tata Chemical	14 7
Tata Oil (2) XD	57 0
Indian Oron (0 6)	24 7
Bengal Steel (0-8)	29 7
Belapur Coupon	66 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (4-8)	164 0
Andhra Valley (45) XD	1532 8
Tata Power (50) XD	1637 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	74 8
Phoenix Mills (50)	481 4
Indian Manufacturing	4350 0
Kooria Mills (5) XR	141 4
Dawn Mills (40)	1000 0
David Mills (6)	191 4
New City Mills (10)	198 8
Minerva Mills (12)	165 0
Bradbury Mills (12) XD	675 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 8
Bharat Mills (2) XD	36 12
Mysore Spg. Mills	192 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	15 0
Model Mills (12-8)	218 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	665 0
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	262 8
Western India (40)	3950 0
Standard Mills (15)	250 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	12 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185 0
Tata Mills (3)	67 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	296 4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	91 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	14 4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47 0
Shrinivas Mills	181 4
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100 0
Berar Mills	275 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great New	142 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) XD	118 2
Ahmedabad New	13 6
Surat Electricity (2-8)	147 8
Surat New	142 8
Karachi Electric Supply (2) XD	125 0
Broach (0-5)	10 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 12
Amalgamated (0-12)	13 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply	151 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	150 0
Bombay Suburban New	131 4
BANK SHARES	
Reserve Bank (2-13)	113 12
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1865 0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	460 0
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	68 8
Central Bank New	91 0
Bank of India (4)	197 8
Union Bank of India	9 8
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	156 4
Hindu Bank (4)	150 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52 0
United Commercial (18)	67 8
Hindustan Commercial	28 8
Jaipur Bank (1/8)	48 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Exchange Bank	97 8
Eastern Bank	108 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5000 0
Empire (10)	675 0
New India (1-4)	63 12
Jupiter	25 8
Vulcan (0-10) XD	12 14
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B.I.G. (1), X. D.	22 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 6
Neptune Assurance	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	19 2
RAILWAY SHARES	
Central Provinces (1-4)	109 0
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	103 12
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	116 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Alcock Ashdown (15)	343 12
Bombay Steamer (28)	593 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	135 0
British Burma Petrol	135 0
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (6)	73 8
Kemp and Co (New)	462 8
Kemp and Co (30)	465 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	98 0
Western India Match (7-5)	298 12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21 0
Alembic Chemical (15) XR	206 8
Supreme India	123 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 8
Bombay Uganda	69 1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42 0
Indian Cement	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries	180 10
United Motor	74 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	98 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002 8
Hydary Construction	19 4
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	25 2
Sardar Carbonic	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Prince of Wales Press	610 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1290 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1382 8
Hydro Electric (7) X. D.	128 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	313 12
Central India (5)	650 0
Swadeshi Mills	145 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	666 4
Lakshmi Mills	277 8
New Great Mills (5-8)	222 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	111 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140 0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	121 4
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	133 12
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 0
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	107 0
Morarji	105 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107 0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Indian Copper (2-7) X D	2 5 6
British India Corp. (0-10)	7 13
Burma Corporation	3 0 6
New Victoria Mill	3 8
New Victoria Pref.	5 2
Phalton Sugar (8)	130 0
Gold Mohur (20)	320 0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	460 0
Sajjan Mills (3)	235
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	290 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	390 0
Air Service	9 12
Ambica Air Lines	13 0
Air India XD	135 0
Hind Motor	6 2 6
India Steam	10 7

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Oct 26

Tata Ordinary 291. Tata Deferred 1477 8. Indian Iron 24/7; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/3; Bombay Dyeing 1037/8; Central India 285; Gokak 295; Kohinoor 288/8; Simplex 187; Swadeshi 303 2; Tata Power Ex. 1637/8; Associated Cement 156 4; Belapur 253/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 375; Scindia 24, 0 6. Central Bank 68 8; New India 63 Tata 2nd Pref. 143 8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 25

T T London on::—:	
New York selling	4.0275
Montreal selling	4.0275
Zurich selling	17.34 to 17.35
Stockholm selling	14.47 to 14.50
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal buying	4.0325

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The local Cotton market was fairly steady to-day with routine business. Some scattered liquidation came in and prices recorded some decline.

At the opening February option was quoted at Rs. 599 1/2 and declined to Rs 598 on scattered selling and moderate liquidation by some operators.

Thereafter, there was small buying and short covering which pushed up February cotton at Rs. 600. At this level there was some realizing and February came down to Rs. 599. Later on there was restricted business in the market and due to some profit taking February option declined to Rs. 598. Market closed at 4-30 p.m as under:

I.C.C February	Rs.	598 4 0
I C C May		589 4 0
I C C July		593 12 0
I C C September		594 4 0

HIGHEST AND LOWEST COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

I. C. C. Feb. Highest 601-1/2 Lowest 596 Closing at 2-30 p.m.599-1/4

I. C. C. May Highest 591-1/2 Lowest 581 Closing at 2-30 p.m. 589-1/2

I. C. C. July Highest 596 Lowest 591-1/2 Closing at 2-30 p.m. 594-1/4

I. C. C. Sept. Highest 596-1/2 Lowest 592 Closing at 2-30 p.m. 594-3/4

DIWALI HOLIDAY: Trading hours: Trading hours in during Diwali holidays in local cotton market.

Friday 29-10-48 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m

Saturday 30-10-48 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Sunday 31-10-48 7 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Monday 1-11-48 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Tuesday 2-11-48 1 p.m. to 2 p.m

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Bombay, Oct. 26

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100 15
2 1/2 per cent 1955	100 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 10
2 3 4 per cent 1960	100 1
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100 2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98 14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 12
3 per cnt 1986 Con.	99 12 6
3 per cent 1949-52	100 14
3 per cent 1951-54	102 9
3 per cent 1953-55	102 12
3 per cent 1957	102 5
3 per cent 1959-61	101 14
3 per cent 1963-65	101 2
3 per cent 1966-68	100 7
3 per cent 1970-75	100 6
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105 9
4 per cent 1948-53	100 12
4 per cent 1960-70	110 12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 3
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 12
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98 4
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 4
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98 14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101 10
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-63	100 6
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 8
3 per cent N. W F 1952	99 10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 2
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111 0
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115 0
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	118 0
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101 14
6 K. P. T.	114 0

NEW YORK PEPPER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, (U.P.A.): Black pepper was nominally unchanged with no sales reported on the New York Produce Exchange today.

Buyers' absense in the spot market influenced some sellers to cut offers by two cents per pound. There was no indication of a let-up in the tight supply situation and this served to keep prices close to their highs.

It was generally believed that no substantial improvement can be expected until Indonesia re-enters the picture but this was not expected in the near future.

In the ready market black pepper was quoted at 88 cents asked and white at 88 cents bid.

Closing prices included.

December 89, January 76, March 63, May 58-50, July 59 September 58.

Other seed prices included:

Castorseeds dol. 110 nom. per long ton fob Brazilian ports:

Cottonseeds dol. 75-75 per ton basis Memphis depending on quality.

Linseed dol 6.00 per bushel, Minneapolis:

Linseed Oil 27.8-28.3 cents per pound in tank cars:

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound:

Groundnut Oil 21 cents per pound.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 25

London Australian wheat bulk unoffered.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The local Bullion market was moderately steady to-day. After the initial small losses prices improved on scattered buying and short covering.

At the opening Forward silver was quoted at Rs. 173/12 and steadily improved at Rs 174/3 on scattered buying and moderate short covering, while Ready silver was quoted at a premium of annas 14 at Rs. 175/1.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 112/15 and after declining at Rs. 112/12 on scattered selling improved to Rs. 113/3 on moderate buying by some professional operators. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/15, while sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-8. Later on there was restricted business and price movements were confined to a narrow range throughout the day. Final Quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	173 12 0
Forward Silver	174 0 0
Ready Gold	113 8 0
Forward Gold	113 0 0
Sovereigns	74 12 0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 26

The local Produce market was moderately active to-day. Prices continued to move up on increased speculative buying some professional operators.

At the opening Castorseeds May delivery were quoted at Rs 135-13 and steadily improved to Rs. 136-14 on increased speculative buying and short covering and the market was steady at this level Later on there was increased selling pressure by some professional operators and the market sharply declined to Rs. 134-11. At this level there was moderate profit buying and the market improved to Rs. 135-12.

Groundnuts and Linseed were quiet with moderate turnover and prices were barely steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—		
Khandesh quality	35	4 0
Coromandal	34	0 0
Bold-ready	34	4 0
Bold December-January	31	8 0
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Ready	29	4 0
May delivery	135	12 0
LINSEEDS:—		
Ready	27	0 0
Nov-Dec. delivery	27	0 0
Feoruary-March	26	12 0
GROUNDNUT OILS.—		
Ready Mills	20	4 0
October	20	2 0
November	19	0 0
December	18	6 0
January	18	4 0
Linseed Oil	16	8 0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0 0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8 0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230	

Pepper Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 26

	Rs.
Magshar	203 to 205
Maha	193 to 195

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

B. C. Rate, I T D D 1/6 15-16 Ready.

B C Rates I. T. D. D. 1/6 29/32 up to 6 months.

London Banks Selling T. T D. D. 1/6 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling I T. D. D 1/6 15/16 up to 6 months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month.

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month.

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 4th month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th month.

New York Montreal B C Rate T. T Rs 332-1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332-1/4

Banks Buying T. T. Rs 330.

Banks Buying D. D. N Y Rs 328-3/4

Montreal Rs. 328-1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y Rs. 329

Montreal Rs. 328-3/4 L/O.

Paris Bank Selling T T. Fcs. 7860

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 8060

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T. D. D Fl. 79

Belgium Banks Selling I. T D D Fcs. 1305.

Java Banks Selling T T D. D. Gldr 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T T. D D Rs. 165-1/4.

CROSS RATE:—New York/London dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4. London/Afghanistan Afghani Rs 52.57-53.43; London/Alexandria Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Tel. 40; London/Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London-Denmark Kr 19-32-36; London/Hongkong 1-3 1/16; London/Iran Rl. 128/130; London/Java Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Es 99-80-100-20; London/Manila Pes. 8 09-8.14; London/Montreal dol 4.02-3/4-4.03-1/4; London/New York dol. 4.02-3/4-4.03-1/4; London Oslo Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Fcs. 1061-1063; London/Prague K 201-202; London/Singapore 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Kr 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Fcs 17.34—36 London/Syria 880/5

DISCOUNT RATES:—London Discts 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c., London Discts. 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money Call 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos 1 p.c 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

ALEXANDRA MARKET

ALEXANDRA, Oct. 20.

KARNAK Jan.	67.30+115
Mar.	66.58+ 73
ASHMOUNI Dec.	47.56—9
Feb.	47.55—36

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Oct 25

Silver Spot	47d.
Forward	47 d.
Gold: bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

New York Cotton Easy On Increased Hedges And Nervous Liquidation

Wall Street Market Barely Steady On Scattered Selling

NEW YORK, Oct. 25

COTTON: Following initial irregularity prces steadied on trade buying for mill accounts, the usual loan influenced, meagre hedges and strong foreign markets. The market then sagged on lack of followup support, the appearance of some scattered hedges and the easier security market. Predictions of lower mid-October parity-price attracted atention but had no influence. Business expanded but only because of increased selling which included more hedges and nervous liquidation which met only trade support on the scaledown. Less favourable views of foreign political news were the most discussed feature. The session closed easy. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 25

December	31.25—15
December highest	31.45+05
December lowest	31.25—15
March	31.19—07
May	30.88—14
July	29.62—18
October	27.48—19
Middling spot	31.35—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 25

December	31.25—17
March	31.14—11
May	30.89—08
July	29.62—14
Middling Spot	30.90—15

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The recent advance received a mild check this morning when increased profittaking and precautionary triming of accounts developed on technical considerations, the revival of uncertainty over the Berlin situation and prospects of further wage deands next year. After initial in decision the market eased slowly in moderate activity with losses covering one dollar, led by steels, motors, oils, textiles, rubbers and minings stop sentiment was somewhat disturbed by indications that the American federation of labour will seek new wage increase next year while disappointment was expressed by some sections with the house ways and means chairman's decision not to press for new income tax cuts at the next session of congress until Dewey, if elected, reviews the entire administrative and fiscal picture. The average were Industrials 189.65 and rails 61.73. The news that Russia had vetoed the small power proposal for a compromise ending of the Berlin deadlock heightened caution but had no immediate impact on securities. Actuallyq selling tended to abate during the afternoon but rallying efforts were scattered and feeble with prices fluctuating narrowly around the noontime levels. The market finished at or around the day's lows and closed bafely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

American Telephone and Telegraph	152-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	25-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38
Chase National Bank	37-1/8
Sinclair Oil	26-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49-1/2
General Electric Co.	42
General Motors	64-5/8
Ingersol Rand 68-1/2	correct
International Nickel	33-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-3/4
Texas Corporation	60-1/4
Union Carbide New Stock	42-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	45
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	86-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/2

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

MILLS

Apollo 3-0-6 3-1 3-0-9
Bharat 37, 36-12
B. Dyeing 1032-8 31-4 37-8
C. India 283 85
Century 270
Colaba 167-8
E. Textiles 503-12
Elphinstone Ord. 75, 74-8
Finlay 287 98 88
Gokak 294 95-8 95
I. U. Defd. 1-13-6 1-13 1-13-6
I. U. Ord. 12-1 12-2 12-0-6 12-1
Indore 215 16-4
Khatau 252-8
Kohinoor 287 86 87 86-8 88-8
Laxmi 665
Meyer 137-8 40
Model 220 18-12
Morarji 501-4
New Great 166
New Union 14-4
Podar 161-4 60
Shrinivas 181-4
Simplex 188 87
Svadeshi 303 2 4 1-12 3-12 3
Tata Mills 67
Vishnu 262-8

BANKS

Baroda 156-4
Central 88-8 88-4 88-8
Imperial Old 1855 47-8 65
Imperial New 460 56-4 60
India 199 96-8 97-8
Reserve 113-12
Union 9-8
U. Commercial 68 67-8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 118-2
Andhra Valley 1532-8
Hydro 164 65 64
„ Prem 128-12
Power 1640 37-8 (Ex div).
New India 63-12
Vulcan 12-14

STEAMER

B. Steam 593-12
Scindia 24, 23-14 24-1 24 24-0-6

STEEL

B. Steel 20-8 20-6 20-7
I. Iron 24-10 24-7 24-8 24-7
Tata Defd 1470 76-4 6 70 77-3
„ Ord 290 89-8 91
„ II pref 143-8 43-4 43-12 43-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 342-8 43-12
ACC Old 155-12 56-4 56 56-4
„ New 98 97-8 98
Belapur 253-8 51-8 53-8
BP Old 375 72-8 75
„ New 135
„ Petrol 1-10
P. Const. 191 92 90-8 91-8
Shivrajpur 33-8
Tata Chem 14-9 14-7
„ Oil 56-8 56-12 56-8 57
Walchandnagar 180-10
Wimco 298-12

SPECIAL

Belapur Coupon 65 66
Ahmedabad Elec New 13-6
Cooria Mills 141-4
B Steel Pref 121-8
All India General Ins. 19-2

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Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

S.S. GULPARA

From London—3100 bags manganese dioxide, 3199 bags fullers earth, 5045 bags sulphate of amonia, 600 bags whiting packed in paper bags, 3000 bags portland cement, 250 cases wireless sets, 179 cases anti flogistine, 98 cases fellyery slabs, 454 cases wincanis, 40 cases colour, 375 cases boot polish, 250 bags soda ash, 346 cases harmless medicine, 120 cases ginger, 73 drums citric acid, 60 cases refrigerators, 40 cases gelatine, 110 cases cycle accessories, 62 bales printing paper, 247 cases plain blue mole printing paper, 216 ctns writing ink, 80 cases crown corks, 120 drums international and fouling composition, 60 drums ballop composition, 1035 cases soda carbonate, 248 drums caustic soda flakes, 100 drums carbonate of amonia, 500 drums nitro cellulose varnish, 279 cases palundrine tablets, 137 cases essences, 584 drums double shell, 283 drums triple shell, 40 drums silver shell, 55 kegs harmless drugs, 1000 ctns angiver emulsion, 50 bags zinc oxide, 50 cases table salt ingors, 304 cases cigarettes, 114 pkgs. electric bulbs and lamps, 400 rolls coir fibre board, 100 cases golden cure sherings, 61 drums formaldehyde, 150 cases crown korks, 160 pkgs. moulding powder, 62 ctns. canned herrings, 100 drums zinc dust, 47 ctns. critical window, 100 bags sodium carbonate, 80 bags cengo gum gopal, 55 bags emery cloth, 86 drums beette cement, 80 drums aluminium pyrolectic powder, 100 cases butt hinges, 140 ctns electric lamps, 645 cases washing blue, 350 cases ultramarine, 49 ctns electric cable, 61 drums formaldehyde, 41 ctns electric bulbs, 200 cases lamp whiting, 50 cases rums, 65 cases printing paper, 35 cases electric lamp, 74 cases motor vehicle and wheel parts, 500 pkgs. dry distemper, 2000 ctns. Andrews lever salts, 98 drums printing ink, 300 ctns writing ink, 528 bags soda ash, 597 drums cement, 65 cases medicine, 235 cases codliver oil and malt.

From Middesbrough— 120 drums iron perchloride, 305 drums amonium bicarbonate, 54 drums perspex 140 bags titanium oxide.

From Geneo— 120 bags yarn of Italian origin, 36 casks aniline dyes; 402 cases condensed milk, 25 cases artistic coke yarn, 45 cases Italian rayon yarn bright, 50 cases metal buttons, 834 baskets whiltram potatoes 126 cases Italian art silk yarn; 1853 cases artificial silk yarn, 217 cases Italian origin, 70 bags white glass; 60 cases crape artificial silk yarn; 100 cases Italian crape; 108 barrells dystuffs; 1450 bags sodium carbonate

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

s. s. JALAZAD

To Antwerp— 57 bales cotton waste —C. Jairam and Co.

To London— 700 bags soapstone powder— Shaw Wallace and Co.

s. s. HOUGH & SILVER SPRAY

s. s. Vancover— 20 bales woollen pile carpets— East India Carpet Co. Ltd.

s. s. SCOTLAND

To New York— 199 bags gum Karaya— S. D. Dharsi, 100 bags old jute rags— Champaklal and Co., 100 bales cotton waste— S. D. Wora & Co.

To Port Said— 19 bdls. cane with roots— S. Malaya Trading Co.

To Losangeles— 120 bales jute rags —G. M. Vyas and Co.

s. s. RIDDERKERK

To Sydney— 376 bales cotton waste —M. Chandulal and Co. 686 bags soapstone powder—Podar Trading Co. Ltd.

S. S. LINDERKERK

To Antwerp—100 bales cotton waste —M. Chandulal , 55 bales cotton yellow pickings—C. Jairam.

S S. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi—100 basket bidi leaves —A. N. A Gari & Co. 550 boxes bidi leaves A N M H Jami.

S. S. FLYING ARROW

To Singapore—30 cases cashew kernels A. G. Abdulla, 5 bdls ajun seed.

To Hongkong—237 bags gum alibanam—S. Virjee & Co.

To Penang—50 bags cummin seed —A. G. Abdulla.

S. S. ORMORA

To Colombo—100 bgs coriander, 25 bags foungreek seed, 25 bags fenel seed—M. P. Pillai, 10 bales cotton waste—Molipur Sugar factory Ltd.

S S. TAIRA

To Mombassa—5 bales cotton piecegoods—Mehate & Co, 6 bales cotton piecegoods—S. Kalidas & Co, 66 bales cotton waste blankets—P. Gulchand & Co.

To Zanjibar—5 bales cotton piecegoods—H. M. Virjee & Co.

S. S. AKBAR

To Aden—6 bales cotton piecegoods —New India Agencies Co. Ltd.

To Port Sudan—16 cases aluminium ware—Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.

S.S "FATIMA"

To Karachi—25 cases art silk piecegood—R. R. Mehta.

25 Cases art silk piecegood—G. M. Oomar

25 Cases art silk piecegood—H. N. Oomar.

25 Cases art silk piecegood—A. S. and Co.

140 bdls paper unit—M. Ismail.

15 Cases art silk peicegood—A. L. H. Tayub and Sons.

S.S. "DWARKA"

To Kuwait—13 bales cotton piecegood—A. H. Chaya.

S.S. "PERSEPHONE"

To Karachi—30 bags gogree powder and 300 bdls bidies—H. A. H. Javal and Son.

S.S. "DAMARIA"

To Havre—142 bags gum karaya—D. Mavji and Co.

S.S. "KVERNAAS"

To Coppenhagen—315 bales Japanese cotton piecegood—Sapt Textile Prod. Co. Ltd.

S.S. "EUCADIA"

To Liverpool—50 bales cotton waste —C. Rasiklal and Co

100 bales cotton waste—C. Jairam and Co.

S.S. "SALVORE"

To Genoa—25 bales cotton waste—Volkart Bros.

By AIR

To Karachi—96 baskets bettle leaves N. Shariff.

10 parcels art silk piecegood—G. M. Oomar.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

ARRIVALS.

"S. S. MALIKA" arrived from Calcutta on October 26 with 7,063 tons of timber (Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.).

"S. S. FATIMA" arrived from Karachi on October 26 (James McKintosh & Co.).

"S. S. FLYING ARROW" arrived from New York on October 26 with 4,699 tons of general cargo (Shaw Wallace).

"S. S. ISMAILA" arrived from Abadan on October 26 with 1,334 tons of bitumen for Bombay and 5,785 tons of bitumen for other ports.

DEPARTURES

"CHASSERAL" sailed for Genoa on October 23 with 2,800 tons of general cargo.

"BADARPUR" sailed for Abadan on October 25.

Madras Share Market Quiet

MADRAS, Oct. 26. Quiet conditions prevailed in the local market bank shares were steady rubber eased further tea and coffee shares continued steady Maduras improved to Rs. 44-8 buyers and Ranga Villas to Rs. 45-8 market closed steady Following are closing quotations:

SECURITIES: Govt. of India three per cent 1986 99/13 three per cent 1970/75 100/2 three per cent Govt. of Travancore 1952/54 102/14 three per cent Govt. of Madras 1960 101/2.

BANKS: Reserve 112/8 Travancore 20/8.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/8 Cochin Malabar 5/2 Devashola 18/12 Nelliampathys 1/8 Ouchterlony 6/3 Periakaramalai 24/4 Pullangodes 1/4 Thirumbadi 2/76 T R and T Co. 6/14.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 179/- Ditto Pref. 196 Cambodias 9/14 Coimbatore CM 95 Lakshmi 67 Maduras 44/8 Metturs 318 Radhakrishnas 120 Rajalakshmis 54-8 Ranga Vilas 45-8 Trav. Rayons 4/10 Trichinopolys 12

MISCELLANEOUS: FACTS 6/1 India Cements 16/6 Mettur Chem. 8/13 Loyal Tex and Malabar Industrials no business.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains with the exception of maize were steady. Commercial interests were buying wheat against sales of cash wheat and flour to the commodity credit corporation and to Europe. Holland late last week bought a cargo of 9,000 tons of number one hard winter wheat for shipment from the gulf ports. Exporters today reported inquiries in the market for additional quantities of wheat and flour for

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Review Of 12 Months' Fighting In Kashmir

SAGA OF QUICK DECISION AND AMAZING ACHIEVEMENT IN FACE OF HEAVY HANDICAPS

Capture Of Baramula Saves Srinagar

FUTILE ATTEMPTS BY PAKISTAN ARMY BATTALIONS TO STEM TIDE OF INDIAN ARMY'S WESTWARD DRIVE

Raiders' Efforts To Pierce Steel Ring Foiled

We give below a review of the twelve months' fighting in Kashmir which tells us of the sudden pouring in of the raiding hordes across the border into Kashmir and Jammu, on October 22, 1947; of the despatch of Indian troops under the command of Lt.-Col. Rai whose swift decision to give immediate battle proved effective, staggered the enemy back and halted his advance, and enabled reinforcements from India to reach the spot; of how Srinagar was saved 12 days after the Indian troops landed there and went on offensive; of how fighting flared up in Jammu while winter had frozen up the parts in Kashmir; of how Kot and Kaman Gosha were captured on February 1, and on February 6, the biggest battle of the Kashmir war was fought under the command of late Brig. Usman and how the enemy was eventually rolled back with 1900 killed and many wounded.

The review also mentions the border menace and the summer campaign; how Indian troops in the Jammu Province recorded appreciable progress, and of the notable achievements at Jhangar where the repeated attacks of the enemy were driven back, even though they claimed Brig. Usman's life. In Poonch the Indian troops consolidated their positions; mention is also made about the futile efforts of the enemy to pierce the Indian army's steel ring in the west in Kashmir and south-west in Jammu. The review concludes with the mention of arrival in India of the U.N. Commission on Kashmir, and of the enemy making one more desperate attempt to eject Indian troops' long-range penetration column out of Tithwal, and adds that with the winter once again round the corner a general flare-up is anticipated in Jammu Province.

On October 22, 1947, large bands of raiders, inspired and backed by Pakistan, poured across the border into Kashmir and Jammu at several points.

They came in motor-trucks and were armed with modern weapons, including bren-guns, sten-guns, grenades, heavy mortars, anti-tank rifles and landmines and an unlimited supply of ammunition. They were led by officers fully conversant with modern strategy and warfare, many of whom belonged to the Pakistan Army.

The invaders were a motley crowd, composed of Frontier tribesmen attracted by the promise of rich loot, Muslim ex-soldiers from Poonch and Pakistan, some regular soldiers from the Pakistan army "on leave" and Muslim deserters from the Kashmir State forces.

The main column of the raiders drove down the Domel-Baramula road heading for Srinagar, their supreme objective. The gallant resistence put up by the small Kashmir State forces, which were already seriously depleted by desertions, was easily brushed aside. Within four days of crossing the border, the raiders captured Mahura, the electric power station, fifty miles from Srinagar, and plunged Srinagar into darkness. Now Baramula and Srinagar itself were threatened.

MOMENTOUS DECISION

On October 25, the Maharaja sent an SOS to the Government of India seeking military help and offering to accede to the Indian Union. The next day His Highness signed the Instrument of Accession and the Government of India took the momentous decision to send troops to Srinagar.

On October 27, the first batch of Indian troops, consisting of three companies, under the command of Lt. Col. D. R. Rai, flew to Srinagar. They flew, because that was the only medium of transport they had to choose at such short notice. By land, they might have been too late. Some three hundred miles of a precarious fair-weather road lay between India and Srinagar. Much improved, yet far from the ideal, this tenuous zigzagging road still remains the only line of communication for the Indian troops in Kashmir.

Over a hundred civilian aircraft were mobilised to fly troops, equipment and supplies to Srinagar. Civilian pilots and crews rose to the occasion and worked day and night to make the epic air operation a success.

Perhaps never in the history of warfare has an operation been put through with so little preplanning and with so many handicaps, not the least of which were almost non-existent lines of communication and a complete lack of intelligence of enemy strength and dispositions and of knowledge of the country and terrain. When the first troops were flown to Srinagar, they were instructed to circle over the airfield before landing. They were not sure whether the airfield had not fallen into the hands of the raiders.

Col. Rai was faced with a dilemma: he had to take a quick decision— by now the enemy was already at Baramula, the strategic bottleneck which opens into the Srinagar Valley. Once the invaders were allowed to enter and fan out into the Srinagar plain, the game was up.

STAGGERED ENEMY BACK

Should he give immediate battle to the invaders—estimated at anything between 2,000 and 5,000—at Baramula, with his woefully inadequate force, or wait till re-inforcements arrived? If he had taken the latter course, it might have proved too late and the invaders might have reached Srinagar. He chose the former course, and crashed into the invaders' column at Baramula with one company, leaving a second company in his rear, and a third company behind to guard the airfield. With the one company, Col. Rai fell on the invaders, inflicted heavy casualties and also suffered casualties; he was ultimately outnumbered and outflanked and himself died in action. But he had staggered the enemy back, disorganised their column and halted their advance long enough for reinforcements to arrive from India.

Before the invaders could reorganise themselves, adequate forces had been flown into Srinagar. In the meantime, armoured cars and artillery adventured their way to Srinagar by the perilous 300-mile road from East Punjab, via Jammu and the 9,000-foot high Banihal Pass and over ricketty bridges which were fit for only tourist cars.

SRINAGAR SAVED

At dawn on November 7—twelve days after the first wave of Indian troops had landed in Srinagar —the Indian army went on the offensive. The engagement which took place hardly four miles from the city of Srinagar lasted over twelve hours, at the end of which the invaders fled in utter disorder, leaving 500 dead in the field.

On the afternoon of November 8, Baramula, the key to the Srinagar Valley was recaptured and thus the security of Srinagar was underwritten. By November 14, the invaders had been chased beyond Uri, that is 65 miles from Srinagar. Today, after 12 months of war, the invaders are still there, trying in vain to pierce through this point.

In the meantime, in Jammu province, the raiders had seized considerable territory adjacent to the Pakistan border. Our aircraft on reconnaissance spotted fires raging in the districts of Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Poonch and parts of Riasi. The State forces, who had taken up positions in key towns near the Jammu-Pakistan border, had been surrounded in Mirpur, Kotli, Poonch, Jhangar, Naushahra, Bhimber, Rajauri and Beri Pattan.

RELIEF OF GARRISONS

Indian troops were rushed to Jammu. Their immediate task was to relieve the garrisons and save the lives of thousands of refugees who had taken shelter with them. The Indian troops first relieved the garrison at Beri Pattan and then took Naushahra and Jhangar, while a scratch column marched to Kotli. The Kotli garrison was relieved and about 15,000 refugees were brought out without loss of life. The garrison at Mirpur could not be relieved, but it fought its way out with the refugees as the garrisons of some other towns had done earlier owing to lack of troops. Simultaneously another column which had set out from Uri towards Poonch found the bridge at Kahuta destroyed. They debussed and crossed the stream on foot, and arrived in Poonch to reinforce the garrison.

The most difficult terrain for an offensive war, the Uri front, in the west has practically remained static in the last ten months, apart from some advance made by our troops last summer. Here, he who goes on the offensive has to fight up and down and on top of nine to twelve thousand feet high mountains that flank the road on either side. Patrolling and exchanges of artillery and sniping have been the normal activity on this front. In winter these mountains are snow-covered.

It was in such a terrain that Indian troops kept vigil throughout last winter, their pickets perched on snow-mantled mountain-tops. Most of the Indian soldiers had never seen snow; yet they stuck it out gamely throughout the bitter months and threw back repeated attempts of the enemy to infiltrate across to the east.

GILGIT COUP

In the meantime, in the far north, in Gilgit, Pakistan-inspired insurgents had staged a coup-d-etat, imprisoned the governor and established their own regime. Nearly half the year inaccessible from Srinagar with a fair weather mule-track, the only link, the Indian Army busily preoccupied in Kashmir and Jammu decided to leave Gilgit severely alone. The insurgents, however, steadily built up Gilgit as a forward military base for their operations into the northeastern province of Baltistan.

The non-Muslim elements of the State forces stationed in Gilgit after fighting several spirited actions against the insurgents who comprised tribesmen, Gilgit Scouts and Frontier Constabulary, were forced to fall back first to Rondu and later to Skardu.

As winter gradually froze up the fronts in Kashmir, fighting flared up in Jammu. On February 1, our troops operating from Naushahra captured Kot and later Kaman Gosha Gala, two enemy strongholds. Five days later opened the biggest battle of the Kashmir war. Building up a force of 6,000, the enemy mounted a concentrated three-pronged attack on Naushahra on February 6. The Indian troops were commanded by the late Brigadier Usman. The battle lasted two days. The heavy casualties suffered by the enemy at point-blank range were the index of their determination to wrest back this strategic town. Waves after waves of hostiles attacked our perimeter and severe hand-to-hand fighting developed. The enemy was eventually routed with 1,900 killed and many more wounded.

The Jammu-Pakistan border, throughout the winter, was the scene of enemy activity. Here the hostiles adopted "loot-and-flee" tactics. Supported by Pakistan army troops, they raided border villages, mostly by night, burnt houses, looted people and abducted women and lifted cattle.

BORDER MENACE

Suchetgarh, Ranbirsinghpura and Samba-Kathua regions came in for particular attention from the raiders. The enemy sought to cut our line of supply along the Pathankot-Jammu road and even infiltrated to the road. Energetic action by the Indian Army soon liquidated this menace. Mobile and static patrols were established and a constant vigil by our troops chased the enemy out of this area.

Following up their success at Naushahra, on March 18, Indian troops recaptured Jhangar, losing barely 12 men in the action as against the enemy's losses of 300 killed. This action avenged the loss of Jhangar three months earlier, when the enemy overwhelmed a small force of Indian troops consisting of approximately two companies. The recapture of Jhangar constituted an important strategic gain to the Indian army, as it is situated at the road-fork to Kotli and Mirpur.

In the meantime our garrison in Poonch town, though isolated and besieged, was holding out gamely. Repeated attacks and constant and severe sniping and shelling with 3.7 howwitzers failed to reduce this garrison. On one occasion the enemy fired 400 rounds into our positions in one day alone the target being the airstrip.

A large share of the credit for the successful defence of Poonch should go to the RIAF. An airstrip was hastily improvised. Without night-landing facilities, with the aid of moon light, the pilots of the RIAF made an epic landing bringing the much needed arms, ammunition and equipment. Armed with these, the Indian troops immediately went into action and broke up a threatened enemy attack on the town and thereafter kept the enemy at arm's length. The RIAF flew constant sorties, taking in supplies and flying out 35,000 refugees and the wounded.

The winter ended with the invaders completely halted at Uri in Kashmir and suffering a series of reverses in Jammu. A large part of the spring was devoted to building up for the summer on either side.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

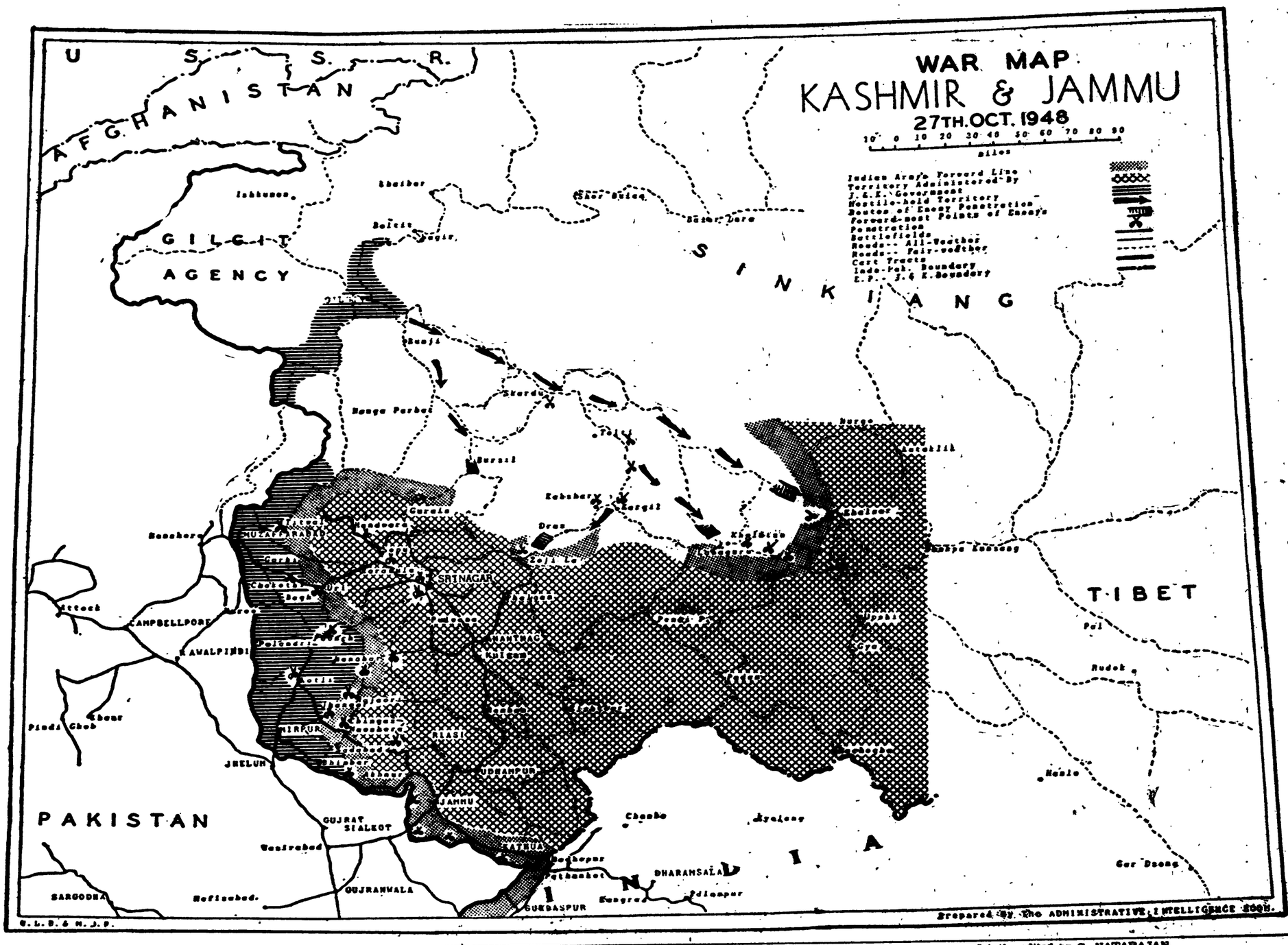
With the snows melting, the tempo of fighting on the Uri front increased. Our immediate task was to clear the enemy from entrenched positions north and south of the Uri-Mahura road. The forested area around Salamabad was first cleared. Then the Indian army's summer drive opened. Setting out from Handwara, north-east of Uri, one column captured Tithwal, a point hardly 18 miles from the border town of Muzaffarabad, within a week's march. The other column marched out from Uri up the Domel road, with Chakothi as the immediate objective.

The initial success achieved by this summer drive, spread panic amongst the so called Azad Kashmir leaders and their Pakistan sympathisers. If the Indian army were allowed to reach Domel, its ultimate goal, all would be lost for the invaders. Pakistan, which till then helped the invaders covertly, now came out into the open and flung in regular Pakistan army Battalions to steam the tide of the Indian Army's drive westward. The result was the Indian army drive slowed down. A counteroffensive by the Pakistan and Azad Kashmir troops was, however, liquidated by the Indian army. Thereafter a stalemate set in on this front, which still continues. Apart from artillery exchanges and patrolling activity, there has hardly been any significant change in the Uri and Tithwal areas in the last three months.

PROGRESS IN JAMMU PROVINCE.

In the meantime, the Indian troops in the Jammu province recorded appreciable progress. They advanced from Chingas and then on to Rajauri, which fell to our forces on April 12, after fierce resistence by the invaders. The atrocities committed by the invaders put their actions in Baramula in the shade. A considerable number of the non-Muslim population was "liquidated." East of Rajauri three large pits fifty square yards in dimension were discovered, filled with bodies of non-Muslim men, women and chil-

(Continued on page 8)


WAR MAP
KASHMIR & JAMMU
27TH. OCT. 1948
Miles
Indian Army's Forward Line
Territory Administered By J. & K. Government
Hostile-held Territory
Routes of Enemy Penetration
Forward-most Points of Enemy's Penetration
Battlefields
Roads -- All-Weather
Roads -- Fair-weather
Cart Tracks
Indo-Pak. Boundary
C.F. -- J. & K. Boundary
U S S R
AFGHANISTAN
GILGIT AGENCY
SINKIANG
TIBET
PAKISTAN
INDIA
SRINAGAR
JAMMU
MUZAFFARABAD
MIRPUR
KOTLI
POONCH
RAWALPINDI
CAMPBELLPORE
JHELUM
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
GUJRANWALA
SARGODHA
GURDASPUR
DHARAMSALA
PATHANKOT
UDHAMPUR
RIASI
NAUSHAHRA
Skardu
Leh
Kargil
Dras
Zoji La
Baramula
Uri
Domel
Chakothi
Tithwal
Kahuta
Bhimber
Rajauri
Akhnur
Kathua
Jammu
Chamba
Jyalong
Keylong
Rudok
Gar Dsong
Hoshiarpur
Jullundur
Ferozepur
Abbottabad
Hazara
Attock
Chhamb
Naushahra
Jhangar
Nowshera
Kohat
Bannu
Dera Ismail Khan
Mianwali
Multan
Lahore
Amritsar
Ambala
Simla
Kalka
Ludhiana
Ferozepore
Bikaner
Jodhpur
Jaisalmer
Bahawalpur
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Sheikhupura
Sialkot
Gurdaspur
Pathankot
Dalhousie
Kangra
Jullundur
Hoshiarpur